REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 108 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

LONDON JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Impressive Thanksgiving At St. Paul's

ADMIRING CROWDS CHEER ROYALTY

Indian Princes Add Colour To Picture

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May. 6.

From the smallest islands of the Empire to the largest Dominions, likewise from the foreign centres of all Continents messages received describe the celebrations in connection with the Jubilee. Thanksgiving services, gun salutes, military reviews, illuminations, bonfires and free entertainments figured prominently.

Broadcast of the morning's ceremonies in London was heard perfectly as far distant as Sydney & Ottawa. A vast number of listeners crowded the boulevard & cafes in Paris and heard enthusiastic accounts by French commentators in London. The sound of clattering hooves of horses and words of command were conveyed with vivid impression.

Striking appreciations of the King are expressed in leading articles foreign dailies especially in the United States. The Pope, the Emperor of Japan, President Lebrun are among the rulers who have sent cordial messages of congratulation to the King.

JUBILEE SCENES IN LONDON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 6.

Brilliant sunshine tempered with breeze favoured Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Vast throngs occupied the seats in stands, buildings, as well as pavements, since an early hour. over three millions cheered their Majesties, as they passed towards St. Pauls.

Stout wooden barriers were erected at strategic spote, including Aldwych Ludgate Circus Moorgate, Trafalgar Suqare and Piccadily

After 9 a.m. people were admitted only after satisfying the police, Crowds in the streets were most goodhumoured, although there were many cases of the tired crowd, jealously guarding their places, refusing in many cases, to allow even those with cards to penetrate, despite police persuasion.

The crowds sang, whistled, and really enjoyed themselves. An accordion player in Fleet Street, starting at midnight continued popular airs non-stop, till the crush prevented the movement of his arms. All night the restaurants were thronged

Their Majesties rose at the usual hour 07/30, and received personal congratulations before breakfast.

Officials and telegraphists at Buckingham Palace were inundated with shoals of messages.

PROCESSIONS BEFORE PROCESSION.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent and other Princesses arrived at Buckingham Palace at about 10/00 and affectionately greeted their Majesties

At 10-40, the procession of the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent started followed after a few minutes by the procession of the Prince of Wales. As the head of these processions appeared a great shout went up The progress of the King's sons was followed by roars of cheering, till they entereid St. Pauls.

THE FIRST THRILL.

Five hours before the procession was due, the crowd at the Northumberland Avenue was ten deep both sides. Just after 9 a.m. came the first thrill, when the crowd at the Constitution Hill saw a glimpse of the King and Queen as they entered the Chinese room for breakfast. A party of binded ex-servicemen occupied specially reserved places. Scarlet guards, blue members of the airforce and Navy Khaki linieregiments and territorials lined the entire route by 10/00. Military bands were stationed at intervals playing lively airs

As the hour of the King's departure approached all Church bells crashed a joyous medley of triumphant peals.

PROCESSION OF PREMIERS.

At 10/02 the procession of six open carriages containing the Prime Ministers of Britain and the Dominions departed, escorted, by the mounted police, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout the route.

Mass Ishbel was sitting beside Mr. Macdonald wearing a blue and gold levee uniform . The Prime Ministers were preceded by the Speaker of the House of Commons in the historic coach

PRIMATE'S TRIBUTE.

The Primate of St. Pauls said: "Looking back twenty-five years, we realise that more than any previous period period, they had been years of almost unbroken anxiety and strains. They began with embittered party strife, into which came the fiercest ordeal, the nation had ever faced.

Then followed years of toilsome effort with their centre in the throne.

Elsewhere, monarchies were swept away, but, here monarchy was established on stronger security.

The Empire which become a fellowship of self-governing peoples found in the throne the bond of unity. Subjects have seen in King George quiet dignity and unaffected friendliness, found in his calmness and steadfastness an inspiration and example, rejoiced in his association with their sports pleasures and felt that his life was founded in faith and fear of God

There could be no doubt of the warmth in the greeting of millions of His Majesty's loyal subjects showing their deep gratitude, for a quarter of century of selfless devotion to the interests of his peoples throughout the Empire. Their cheers were no facile cheers of a throng being amused, but there was a deep note of affection to their well-beloved monarch, his consort and their family, who were nobly following their parents' traditions in public service.

The volume of cheering along Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill was so great that those who were compiling this despatch on the Embankment, a mile away, rushed to the windows thinking that the cheering came from outside.

INDIAN PRINCES IN PICTURE.

As Their Majesties moved up the centre aisle to places in the front of the choir where they were surrounded by members of the Royal Family they passed between two rows of guests representative of all parts of the Empire.

On one side were ranged the High Commissioners of the Dominions, incding Mr. Dulanty of the Free State, backed by Colonial and Indian Governors and ex-Governors.

On the other side sat representatives of Indian States and ex-representatives of the King in many parts of the Empire.

In the glittering gathering, heads of Indian States still attracted attention clad in gorgeous uniforms in the bejewelled turbans which ran the whole gamut of the rainbow. Hyderabad sported the magnificent osprey feather, while Patiala, Bikanir and Kashmir had specially honoured seats with the Royal family. The King's Indian equerries shared with the corps of gentlemen-at-arms the position of guard to the King's person.

The Royal family was flanked by members of the Cabinet, Lord Sankey, the Speaker and the judges on one side, and the diplomatic corps on the other.

The latter mostly wore court dress enlivened by a great variety of orders.

The exception was the Saudi Arabian representatives who appeared in the national costume.

PEARL SWORD FROM MAYOR.

Their Majesties' procession was led by a scarlet-clad out rider followed by the first half of the Sovereign's escort of Life guards riding on black horses, five abreast their white plumes nodding in the sunshine. Drawn by the famous six Windsor Greys with the postillions in gorgeous livery, came the King's open carriage. The second half of the escort followed, the police bringing up the rear. Fanfare trumpets heralded the arrival of Their Majesties at St. Pauls where they were received by the Bishop of London. The traditional ceremony was enacted at Temple-bar where the King was greeted by the Lord Mayor of London and asked the Lord Mayor's permission to enter the City and received the pearl sword from the Lord Mayor.

TOUCHED BY WELCOME.

The King has become not only a King but the father of his people. To loyalty has been added the warmth of love. A special place of honour and affection has been won by the Queen, while the Prince of Wales and the royal

(Continued on Page 7)

WEARING THE HEAVY CROWN

Premier Offers King Loyal Homage On Behalf Of U. K.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. MacDonald broadcasting this evening offered the King on behalf of the United Kingdom loyal homage and heartfelt congratulations and thankfulness, paid tribute to His Majesty reigning through troubled years of war and postwar period wearing the heavy crown with regal dignity, graciousness human understanding, feeling and anxiety Without respite the King had to endure, winning the devotion of all who had been called to understand asd serve him. The Premier also paid homage to the Queen whose counsel and comfort cheered the King throughout his reign.—Reuter.

PROUD TO BE IN ANKOLA

Rajen Babu's Tribute To Canara's Sacrifices In National Struggle

SWADESHI, THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOD

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad with Prof. Kirpalani and Messrs. Hosmani M.L.A., and Hukkerikar, arrived at Ankola at 4 p.m. Rajen Babu gave interviews to the local Congress workers.

The party was then taken in procession through decorated streets of the town to the Gandhi maidan at 5 when the Congress President, addressed a huge meeting in Hindi. Sjt Hukkerikar interpreting his speech in Kannarese.

PROUD OF ANKOLA.

Rajen Babu eulogised the sacrifices made by Ankola in the national struggle and said he was proud to be amidst such servants of the nation. Service and sacrifice were their own reward They could not claim compensation as of right. It was however the duty of the nation to help to relieve the sufferings of the Nation's martyrs. They of Ankola should try to stand on their own legs. They could not look to outsiders for help for all time. When even relief-workers like Messrs Divakar and Karmarkar were externed from the district, others like himself also might be similarly dealt with by the Government. Yet it was the clear duty of outsiders to whose lot such sacrifices as those of Ankola had not fallen to help their distressed brethren.

THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOD.

It was also up to all, especially the sisters, to help the constructive work of the Congress. They should all do without luxuries, and make Swadeshi their household good Swadeshi was omnipotent. They should not regret their sacrifices as fruitless. The failure of one season's sowing by flood or drought did not prevent them from undertaking another sowing next season. He thanked them all for the welcome extended to him, which honour was not done to him personally but to the Swaraj ideal of the Congress which he represented.

The party left for Kumta at 6 p.m.

KING'S BROADCAST MESSAGE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 6.

"I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be given to me", said King George in his broadcast speech to the Empire.

ASSURANCE OF DEEPEST LOYALTY

Bombay Governor's Message To King

BOMBAY, May 6.

Lord Brabourne the Governor of Bombay sent the following message to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of Bombay Presidency, I respectfully convey to Your Majesties our warmest congratulations on the Silver Jubilee of your reign and assurance of our deepest loyalty. Remembering Your beneficient rule of these 25 years through prosperous and troubled times alike, we pray that Your Majesties may be spared to rule over us for many years to come in good health and happiness".—A. P.

WORKERS' FLAG GREETS KING

But Crowds Tear It Up And Put It On Hyde Park Bonfire

LONDON May 6.

A sensational incident occurred as the King and Queen were passing Fleet Street *en route* to St. Paul's when a banner stretched across the Street inscribed "Long may they reign" was suddenly released disclosing on the inside a hammer and a sickle and the inscription "workers of all lands unite" and on the other side the "glorious" reign of unemployment hunger and war

BURNT IN BONFIRE

The crowds greatly incensed. immediately tore the banner down suggesting the burning of it in the Hyde Park bonfire.

The biggest crowds London has ever seen thronged the garlanded and beflagged route which was lined by the naval, military and airforce in full uniform. Bands played lively airs.

The King and Queen, the royalties and the Prime Ministers of the Dominions were greeted with frantic cheering, as they proceeded to the thanksgiving service at St. Pauls at 11/30 hours, conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Returning via the Embankment there were renewed scenes of great enthusiams.

NO HITCH IN "THANKSGIVING"

Crowds Carried Away By Brilliant Pageanty

LONDON May 6

Not the slightest hitch disturbed this morning's historic ceremonies in connection with the Royal Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul Cathedral. The weather was ideal. Intense crowds were carried away by the brilliant pageantry on the occasion.

Friends were frenzied with enthusiasm especially as their Majesties in the open carriage passed along the route from the West-end to City and back.—Reuter

EMPEROR'S BROTHERS ATTEND THANKSGIVING

TOKIO, May 6.

The Emperors' two brothers and their wives, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers were present at the British thanksgiving service.—Reuter

SMUTS' TRIBUTE TO KING

CAPE TOWN May 6.

Mass demonstration of loyalty was held at the City Hall and addressed by General Smuts who spoke on the King's character in glowing terms.—Reuter.

GROTESQUE DRAGONS IN HONGKONG JUBILEE PROCESSION

HONG KONG, May 6.

Two-hundred-thousand Chinese flocked into the City where processions were held in which the Grotesque Dragons costing tens of thousands of dollars each were manipulated by specially picked experts. Half a million lights were used for decorations.—Reuter.

DANGE TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY?

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Organising Secretary, A I T U C Bombay Province writes:—

Mrs. Dange has received the following letter from Superintendent Hyderabad Central Prison:—

"Ushabai Dange is informed that S. A. Dange will be released on 7th May 1935".

Jubilee Celebrations In The City

FORT AREA, A BLAZE OF LIGHTS

Absence Of Illumination In Other Localities

The Silver Jubilee celebrations in Bombay commenced on Monday morning with a Thanks-giving Service held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort. The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne drove in State from the Secretariat to the Church, escorted by the Governor's Body Guards. Large crowds of spectators lined up the entire length of the route from the Secretariat upto the gates leading to the church and watched with fascinated interest the arrival of State officers, Ministers, Judges of the High Court, Military and Naval Officers, and civilians. Lord and Lady Brabourne were lustily cheered as they drove past.

NAVAL PAGEANT.

In the afternoon the Naval and Military pageant was held on the Royal Navy grounds. There was a large attendance, when the "Boys" put up their show, the like of which Bombay has never before witnessed. It is difficult to say which of the items deserve special mention, for like one man, the team put their heart into the job and gave the spectators a thrilling and excellent performance. The "Breeches Buoy" Life saving display by the Royal Indian Navy; "Crossing the line" ceremony by H.M.S. "Colombo"; Physical training display by "Boys" of the Royal Indian Navy. "Retreat" by the Durham Light Infantry; the towering of colours at sunset and the Diving display in the Torpedo Dock, were some of the many striking features of the pageant, to which the spectators responded with unrestrained enthusiasm.

PAGEANT SCRAMBLE.

Judging from the scramble for the seats on Monday, the pageant promises to be a very great success.

A section of the Fort area which was rapidly assuming its festive garb in preparation for the Silver Jubilee celebrations on Monday night, was transformed into a brilliant blaze of light at 6-30 p.m. In every direction as far as eye could see the scene was a vista of crowds and colour.

FORT ABLAZE.

Bombay has been accustomed to view with delight the magnificent and gorgeous illuminations during Divali in Sheikh Memon Street, Kalbadevi Road and Pydhownie but on Monday night this part of the city was wrapped up in sombre darkness, while a section of the Fort Area gave emphasis to the fact that they were celebrating King's Silver Jubilee.

A solitary flag flown over the Crawford Market opposite the Headquarters of the City Police Offices which were blazing in light marked the entrance to the illuminated area. From this point onwards flags, pennants, buntings, and streamers fluttered gaily from every Government building and the premises of several mercantile firms. The Union Jack, and Red, White Blue drapings formed the dominating notes in the decorative scheme.

Multi-coloured electric bulbs on a number of big buildingss imparted a fairy-like atmosphere.

A striking feature in the Fort was the massive artstic structure of the G.I.P. Railway's Headquarters. The Victoria Terminus which was tastefully decorated with its minarets brilliantly illuminated. The approach and face of the building were bedecked with flags of all nations with the Union Jack predominant. The glow of the flood light which fell on the beautiful structure made the intricate carvings stand out in bold relief.

IN FLOOD-LIGHT.

The Municipal Corporation Building, the General Post Office and the offices and shops along Hornby Road were beautifully illuminated.

In the midst of this scene of gaily fluttering drapery, loomed the Clock Tower decked with electric bulbs from top to bottom providing a striking spectacle with the massive buildings of the Secretariat and the High Court for its background.

The Apollo Bunder was radiant with coloured electric jets on the facades of many of the big buildings. Some of the high spots here, were the striking effect presented by Taj Mahal Hotel and the Regal Cinema.

GOOD TRAFFIC CONTROL.

The large crowds who were out sight-seeing were given an easy passage by the splendid arrangements made for the control of vehicular traffic.

According to the official programme the buildings will also be illuminated on Tuesday.

FORT ABLAZE

But No Illumination Outside This Area

Thousands of people who thronged the Fort area on Monday night to have a look at the Jubilee illuminations, lingered there even after midnight, and straggled to their different destinations, after having a full feast of the flood-lights and illuminations of several buildings.

There was a traffic jam and trams had to be stopped for a considerable time at the Crawford Market.

With the exception of the Jumma Masjid and the Badri Mahal Mosque, no other Masjids offered Jubilee prayers. Both these mosques were illuminated.

The Mumbadevi temple whose spangled dome could be seen from a very long distance at Bhendi Bazaar, was one of the very few Hindu temples which were illuminated for the Jubilee.

But several illuminated buildings in the Fort kept the admiring crowd for hours together. Several shops in this area were beflagged and illuminated. Outside the Fort, illuminations for the King's Jubilee were practically nil.

TRAFFIC JAM

Traffic near the Crawford Market, the busiest at 8 o'clock in the night, was heavy. In fact, it was so heavy that there was a greater number of motor cars and 'buses at one time than the sight-seers on foot. This could be judged from the fact that the island round the Market was empty except for the few usual visitors. The foot-paths were completely free.

But there were rows and rows of cars and 'buses, and the traffic was so heavy for some time, that the trams had to be stopped for a considerable period.

At about 10 o'clock in the night, the crowd grew thicker in the Fort area.

Hamidia Masjid, Minaria Masjid and Jumma Masjid were illuminated.

KASAI MOHOLLA INCIDENT

The Musafarkhana was partially illuminated, and a small incident at Kasai Mohalla showed signs of trouble. The lights were switched off, and voices of protest were heard.

The word was sent to the Palton Road Police and the officers came and were seen busy talking to some people inside the mosque. Crowds gathered on the spot, and trouble seemed brewing.

But ultimately the police succeeded in settling the dispute alleged to have been raging between the trustees.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under; "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Head Master—Graduate B.T. with at least five years' experience. Apply sharp to the Honorary Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi (Surat), with testimonials and proposals of pay, etc. (1055.)

Wanted an experienced Typist in an Attorneys office. Apply Box No. 4157, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a few influential and respectable hands to organise and supervise Agents and look after stocks. Salary Rs. 250—12-1|2—500 plus monthly allowance Rs. 50 and yearly bonus on sales. Monthly stocks entrusted upto Rs. 5,000. Security against stocks Rs. 1,000. Apply with testimonials and references. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4156).

Wanted (1) for a girl's High School experienced Gujarati Graduate Teachers B.T. or S.T.C. preferred; (2) An experienced educated cultured and Gujarati knowing Matron having no family burden, for a girl's boarding. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately with full particulars to Box 100, "Bombay Chronicle." (1041).

Wanted fully qualified Nurses for Andheri Maternity & Nursing Home. Apply Dr. Bhatt, between 8—11 a.m. at Andheri. (4142).

Wanted a Clerk, knowing Accounts, Typing and Office Work. Apply with certificates to Parekh & Company, M. P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay. (4147).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (4108).

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital—249-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a four years course in Dentistry to students who have passed the I.Sc. Examination of an Indian University. Next session begins from July 1, 1935. Apply for prospectus to the Principal, Dr. R. Ahmed, D. D.S., F.I.C.D. (4143).

Sheth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund. Scholarships are to be awarded from the above Fund for Higher Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Education. Applications should reach to Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1935. Lohanas will have first preference. (1047).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Advertiser wishes for Partnership in going Educational Institution of progressive nature. Apply Box No. 4155 "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

When Domestic Small-Loan-Difficulties Arise, Bombay-Middle-Classes, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4121).

Loans Rs. 15,00,000 available on mortgages, Estates, Factories, Motors, stored goods, inheritance rights, also personal security, Hundi, Call C. Shroff & Co., 166, Hornby Road, Office remains open during holidays, (4153).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Dispensary for Sale:—A well-established and fully furnished dispensary at Panjrapole Road, near Madhav Baug, Post Office for sale. Please see the undersigned at the dispensary daily between 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m. Dwarkadas Luxmichand Mody. (4127).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1935-36 will be held on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B.T. Class only is 1st June, 1935.

4th and 5th July, 1935.
1. Boarders to all Classes except M.A. & M.Sc.

6th and 8th July, 1935.
2. Day-Scholars to all Classes except M.A. & M.Sc.

8th July, 1935.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. Classes (both Boarders & Day Scholars).

N.B.—(1) Students selected for admission to the B.T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College, for final selection on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1935.

(2) Prospectus can be had from the Registrar.

1054.

INDIAN, LAW SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the Main and other Buildings in connection with the Law College Poona and will be received by the Principal, Law College for the Indian Law Society in his Office at Bhamburda, Poona No 4 from 7 to 10 A.M. on working days.

The estimated cost of the Buildings is about 1,50,000.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 3,000. This deposit will be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to execute the contract if called upon to do so.

Copies of specifications and tender forms can be had at the Law College Office and also at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay at the price of Rs. 15 per copy. The drawings will be available for inspection at the above offices in Poona and Bombay.

The tenders will be received upto 10 A.M. (S.T.) on Monday the 20th of May 1935.

The Principal, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. R. GHARPURE,
Principal,
Poona, 2nd May 1935.
Law College, Poona (4).

1051

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Under G.R.G.D. No, 605/33 of 4-4-1935 the Government of Bombay have accorded their sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 by this Municipal Borough for improvements to the Bijapur Water Works. The first instalment of this loan viz. of Rs. 1,50,000 is to be now raised and sealed tenders for Rs. 100 or any multiple thereof are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 24th May, 1935. The issue price of each debenture is not below par and any better offer above par will have preferential consideration by the General Body who reserve the right to reject any or all tenders. All Municipal revenues are a security to this loan which will bear interest at 4½ p.c. per annum from the date on which the amount of debentures allotted is paid in full into the municipal treasury. The term of repayment of this loan is 20 years with the option to this municipal Borough to repay the part or whole thereof at three months' notice before the expiry of the said period. The tender should be accompanied with a deposit of 10 p.c. of their par value.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Officer of this Municipal Borough, on application.

M. R. KEMBHAVI
President,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur 1-5-1935.

1050.

RECOVER

YOUR CLAIMS on decrees or otherwise in any part of India, special arrangements made. Perfect security. Lives & property also insured at your greatest advantage. Loans on property arranged.

DHANESH & CO.,
Princess Street,
187, Mulji Jetha Bldg., Bombay 2.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE of Artistic Drawing Room Furniture by Benjamin at 7, Waudby Road, next to New High School, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1935, at 3 P.M. the property of Seth Hurkisondas Ramji Madhowjee comprising:—

Teak and blackwood artistic sofa cabinets and plain cabinets, cabinet settees, tapestry, lined circular settees 8' dia with large palm stand arrangement in the centre, teak and blackwood Chesterfield and plain drawing room suites, rich Indian paintings, Dresden and Terracotta figures, Bronze electric figure on stand one valuable and strong double door Ratner safe size 6' x 5' x 2 3|4' with velvet lined jewel drawers, teak and blackwood fancy teapoys, chairs, palm stands, ceiling fans and similar other household articles.

Property will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned and at the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
(DADAR, B. B.)

WHEN HE'S SAD
he'll touch your heart keenly!
WHEN HE'S FUNNY
he'll tickle you completely!
WHEN HE'S IN LOVE
the whole world will love with him!
HAROLD LLOYD
THE CAT'S PAW
Everything's new but the Logo
From the SATURDAY Evening Post Story by CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND
A FOX RELEASE

DAILY, at 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION
ONE YEAR
Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ... Rs. 25-0
SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0
THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0
ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8
Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION
SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.
YEARLY
Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0
HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Acclaimed as a truly mammoth spectacle and a startling piece of work—by the press and public alike!

DAILY HUNDREDS ARE TURNED AWAY AT EVERY SHOW!

Book in advance to make sure of your seats——at

SWASTIK TALKIES
(Late CARLTON, Lamington Road)
DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
SWASTIKA'S PROUD PRESENTATION.

DARDE-E-ULFAT
(PANGS OF LOVE)

A story of mighty Roman Empire depicting all its glory, pomp and power!

Starring:—
HEERA, IQBAL
MADHUKAR GUPTE
MASTER KAMLAKAR
and 2,000 in the cast

Directed by DHIRUBHAI B. DESAI

TO-NIGHT
and during this week
at
ROXY Talkies
New Queen's Road
Daily 5-15, 8& 10-30p.m.

Roopum Art Productions
HINDI TALKIE
BIKHARE MOTI
OR
CRASH

Featuring:—
Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, RekhaKanekar, Rohinee Jayant Dalal & others

Don't miss to see it.

Sulochana
in
"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"

Featuring:
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, JAMSHEDJI, SYED AHMED AND LAHNOO with the child-star BABY MAYURI

The crowds speak for themselves at the
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Imperial Film Co.,
KENNEDY BRIDGE, BOMBAY 7.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Yahiko	Maru	18th	Apr.	4th	May.
Shinnoh	,,	7th	May	10th	,,
Ibukisan	,,	10th	,,	15th	,,
Umi	,,	9th	,,	22nd	,,
Manju	,,	20th	,,	10th	June
Celebes	,,	23rd	,,	27th	May
Shinko	,,	8th	June	22nd	June

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

Baroda Assembly

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Dewan's Announcement Of Suspensions And Remissions

CAN HOUSE DISCUSS STATE BUDGET?

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, May 3.

The second session of the Baroda State Legislative Assembly was held here yesterday morning Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar presiding.

Amongst those present were Naibdewan Mr. Mantlal Nanavati, Legal Remembrancer Mr. Dandekar, Col Parab, Mr. S V Mukerjee, Dr. Lele, Mr. Kasulkar Mr. Mane Patil, Messrs Somnath Dave, Vidyashankar Vakil, Girdharlal Parikh, Rasulkhan Pathan and others.

Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar, delivering the inaugural address said:

RELIEF MEASURES

Since we last met, the agriculturists in most parts of the State sustained losses on account of the severe frost in January last. To afford relief to the distressed agriculturists, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to order the following relief measures:—

District	Remissions	Suspensions
1 Baroda	8,01,929	11 30,102
2 Navsari	3,94,681	9 17,576
3 Mehsana	8,61,180	8,59,740
4 Amreli	...	99,431
	20,57,790	30,06,849

Past arrears of revenue dues amounting to Rs. 16,56,910 have also been suspended in all the districts.

For granting relief in urgent case of destitution an amount of Rs. 23,500 was sanctioned for distribution as free help.

District committees have been appointed for starting relief works in the frost-stricken areas to provide work till the next cultivation season begins.

Orders have also been passed to allow to the people free use of the water of the Wadhwana Tank and tanks in the Savli taluka for raising distress crops. Cultivators of the villages situated on the canals are allowed to take water from the Wadhwana Tank free of charge to fill up village tanks. These concessions have been extended to other tanks in the State.

Rs. 50,000 have been advanced for startling depots for cotton seeds of the Navsari district.

Lastly a sum of Rs 7.97 lakhs has been sanctioned for tagavi loans to agriculturists.

Then the business of the session commenced.

The first resolution expressing sense of gratitude and congratulating His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for granting liberal relief measures was declared as passed.

PLEA FOR JURY SYSTEM

Mr. Pyaresaheb urged jury system in serious cases to enable the parties to get proper justice. Mr. Manibhai Desai opposing it deemed it inadvisable in present circumstances. Mr. Mukerjee explained that proper persons were not available. Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan urged application of jury system in Baroda city as an experimental step.

The Legal Remembrancer Mr. Dandekar explained the practical difficulties and stated people are not sufficiently educated to shoulder the responsibility of jurors. Dewan Saheb expressed that Government had no objection in introducing such a system if sufficient number was forthcoming.

AN ANOMALY

There were three resolutions, tabled by different members, urging His Highness' Government to place the state budget before the Assembly for discussion. Mr. Vidyashankar Vakil made a vigorous plea to accept it stating that on a progressive state like Baroda such a position was anomalous.

Dewansaheb stated that he would place the sense of the Assembly regarding this problem before His Highness and result would be made known to the members of the Assembly.

Sheth Todarmal Samalbechar in a resolution, urged that all new laws should be put up before the House for discussion.

Dewan Saheb stated that keeping the powers of emergent legislation and His Highness' prerogative intact, Government would do the needful regarding other laws of general importance.

INCOME TAX RESOLUTIONS

There were 8 resolutions about Income-tax. The question of assessing the value of cattle received sympathetic consideration of the Government, who expressed willingness to assess value of cattle according to times.

RELIEF FOR KATHEDARS

The problem of granting relief to individual Kathedars came up for discussion. in a resolution and Sarsuba Mr Upasp explained the existing rules which conferred powers on local authorities.

Dewansaheb stated that the working of the rules could not be discussed on the floor of the House and assured that needful would be done.

The Assembly resumes discussion to-morrow.

BUTCHER'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Jumps From Building But Fails To Evade Arrest

JUBBULPORE, May 6.

A thrilling drama was enacted yesterday between a wanted convict and a police party at Madartekri, when the police succeeded in arresting one Nabboo, alias Rahimutullah, a Muslim athlete and butcher, who was wanted by the local police for the last eighteen months to stand his trial on an alleged charge of murder.

It transpires that Mr. B. N. Kaula, City Superintendent, on receipt of information that Nabboo had arrived at Jubbulpore and was hiding in the house of Rahim Bux at Madartekri, a hilly tract of the town, accompanied by sub-inspector Abraham and a strong posse of constables, raided the place and called upon Nabboo to surrender. The latter refused to do so. A cordon was spread round the house and the sub-inspector with others broke open three doors, when Nabboo jumped from the first floor to make a bid for liberty, but was caught by a constable, overpowered and taken to the Kotwali under strong guard.

He was later produced before the City Magistrate and remanded to jail custody till May 15.

Amazing Charges.

It will be recalled, that on the evening of October 29, 1933, the accused was alleged to have murdered his mother Mst. Sakhina aged 50 and his wife Mst. Bismillia, aged 28 and then absconded after having chained the door from outside. His father returning home, saw the gruesome sight of his wife and daughter-in-law lying in a pool of blood with their throats cut.

Police suspicions pointed to the accused, and in the course of a magisterial enquiry, a prima facie case was established against Nabboo, who was declared a wanted man.

During this lapse of time, he is alleged to have been in hiding at Bhopal, Ajmer, Agra, Dholpur, Gwalior and Mahoba, arriving here only a few days ago.—United Press.

Cheaper Sandalwood

BANGALORE, May 6.

The Government of Mysore have decided that the rates for retail sales of sandalwood at the Government depots should be reduced for one year from April, 1935.

The revised figures fix the retail prices of sandalwood at Rs. 475 to Rs. 2,150 per ton according to different grades and qualities.—United Press.

GALE CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGE IN NUZRID

NUZVID, May 5.

Last evening a strong cyclonic gale, followed by rain, swept over the town and the neighbouring places.

Much damage was caused in the mango gardens in the town. Many trees were uprooted. Almost all the mangoes on the trees have fallen on the ground and it is stated that a loss of about Rs. 10,000 has been caused.—United Press.

DRY WEATHER ALL OVER COUNTRY

POONA, May 6.

Weather has been dry all over the country except for local thunderstorms and rain in Assam and a few falls in Lower Burma, Bengal and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui and Gauhati one and a half inches each, Darjeeling three-quarters of an inch, Tezpur 1/2", Sibsagar, Dinajpur and Shillong 1/4", each Sonamarg 3/4".

Forecast. Scattered thundershowers will occur in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, South Madras and Mysore.—A P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6/5/1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.9 degrees 0.7 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees 0.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-5-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Bodily Power Mental Strength

They are here in SANATOGEN

The nervous system *must* be vigorous, otherwise not only the body suffers but will-power and mental capacity are seriously affected as well. Invigorate your nervous system by taking Sanatogen. In so doing, you will both strengthen your body and improve the power of your mind.

Sanatogen will increase your vitality and tone up your nerves. It will make you feel brighter, fresher and keener all through the day, because it provides the body with nature's own building materials—organic phosphorus and proteid.

Thousands have known the benefits of Sanatogen. Bodily strength and mental alertness are also within *your* reach. Start taking Sanatogen to-day—then you will soon observe an extraordinary improvement in your health. Once more you will know the thrill that radiant health and youthful vitality can bring.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Kill Flies
with FLIT
or they may kill you
Sprinkle
FLIT POWDER!
Kills bedbugs, ants, cockroaches, fleas, lice etc. Has all the killing power of famous Flit Spray.
FLIT
Insist on FLIT
IMITATIONS WASTE YOUR MONEY

Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Late Mr. Thomas Ferreira

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You have done a great service to the East Indian Catholics of Salsette and Bassein by publishing letters of Messrs G D'Souza and Paul Pereira in your most powerful journal of 1st and 4th May. Allow us a space in your valuable columns to give the life history of deceased Thomas Ferreira and to say that whose is compassionate is everywhere beloved; by the kind and good he is prized as a friend and at death his heart is full of peace. Here one is irresistibly reminded of the pious life and career of Mr. Thomas Ferreira, one of the great East Indian leaders. In fact his life and achievements, stand as lofty example of consecrated service to the cause of suffering humanity. A flood which leaves behind it fertilizing material that brings sustenance and life to hundreds of thousands is always impressive. It is energy expressing itself irrespective of banks, boundaries, and obstructions. So the great soul (Thomas Ferreira) has passed away on the 26th April 1935. Alas! the light of Salsette and Bassein is extinguished. The event was no doubt expected, but there can also be no doubt that by his demise the East Indian community has suffered an irreparable loss. That day of 26th April las twas a day when Salsette and Bassein were overcast with dark shadow. That was a day of despair and desolation for humanity at large.

The Government considering his good work, made him a J. P. The deceased Thomas Ferriera was the Secretary of the East Indian Association elected by popular majority he did so from patriotism and carried it on and supported the Association through thick and thin. At the time when the East Indian community was in the grip of decadence, the late Thomas Ferriera stemmed the tide of denationalisation among his community with strong and well-directed blows. He was essentially a great fighter. On one occasion passionately pleading for the amelioration of the economic condition of the people he said" It is a sheer impossibility to speak of principles and ideals to a hungry person. Art and politics Science and Literature are but empty words in the ears of starving people. First bread and then alphabet. Only those people who eat their fill are able to think."

The late Mr. Thomas Ferreira was born at Gorai, Dharavi island, Bombay Suburban District on the 7th March (about 49 years ago), on the Feast day of St. Thomas Aquinas, the great doctor of Roman Catholic Church. Born in Gorai of a distinguished family, in childhood, he attended the parish school at Culvem, kept by the late Rev. Fr. John Francis Rodriques, of Palli, Bandra who expressed to his grand-father that his grandson evinced remarkable memory and intelligence. From there he came to his parents at Matharpacady and joined St Mary's School, Mazagaon, under the German Jesuits, where he distinguished as a pious intelligent and successful student carrying prizes and shining among highly intelligent boys contemporary with him. He passed Matric before the age of 16 years, and successfully passed his examination up to M. A. and soon that of LL. B. He joined as an articled clerk to Messrs Smytham Byrne and Co., Solicitors and passed the Solicitor's examination, considered the toughest in the year 1916. His and his father's friends and admirers in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein presented him with an address and a gold watch and the function, followed by a social, was held at the bungalow of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barat-Law at Matharpacady, under the presidency of Frank Olivera then a Presidency Magistrate, at which many distinguished men of the East Indian community, etc. assembled and congratulated Mr. Thomas Ferriera on his success and wished him health and a succesful career.

He could not tolerate hypocrisy, nor servility of character. What life? He was a brilliant lawyer and might have rolled in wealth according to his large income but he spurned wealth and gave up all considerations of material enjoyment. From his early boyhood, his imagination was fired by the life and teachings of Christ. He was inspired with ideals and decided to dedicate himself to the service of the suffering humanity.

The late Thomas Ferriera conquered the mind of Salsette and Bassein by his charming personality, by his fiery faith in what he believed to be true and above everything by his great love for all. And to-day one is aware of the great results achieved through the ceaseless efforts, his tremendous energy, his undying faith in the cause he represented and his passionate regard for the ideals of the up-lift of the backward East Indian community. He shunned name, fame and publicity. But his was the hand, the heart and the mind that directed the movements known to one and all, in Salsette Bassein, etc. The deceased Thomas Ferreira has left imperishable spirit behind and that will perennially inspire us all. If the East Indian Catholics really love their leader Thomas Ferreira and caim him to be a great man, then they must be as he directed them all to be. May the East Indian Catholics be strong in health, strong in spirit, strong in energy and realise that we all are human beings and nothing but human beings. Those who are engaged in low and lying arts, are materialistic without a spark of sprituality and fond of the pleasures of this objective life, cannot rtalize the ennobling doctrine of Jesus Christ. R I P.—Yours, etc.,

'JOSEPH D'SOUZA AND OTHERS'

Orlem, May 3.

Bombay Fire And General Insurance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to thank you for publishing their statement on the prospectus of the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. As you have also published therewith "Reply to Criticism" which you have ascertained from the company my Committee feel that several statements appearing in the reply need to be corrected for a proper appraisement of the facts relative to the floating of this company. All through the conversations our representatives had with the directors of the Bombay Life they were consistently opposed to the starting of fire and general insurance business by the Bombay Life either as a new department of that company or through a separate company subsidiary to the Bombay Life. It is attempted to make out that my Association through its representatives was a consenting party to the starting of the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. with managing agents. No such arrangement was ever reached and the inference drawn in that behalf is neither tenable nor fair to my Association or its representatives. These facts are fully borne out by my letter to the Company dated the 5th February 1934 which in view of its great importance is reproduced hereunder:

Bombay, 5th February 1934,

The Manager,

The Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Dear Sir,

The Special Sub-Committee of the Association made its report to the Managing Committee at their last meeting and I am directed to thank the Directors for the courtesy shown by them to the members of the Sub-Committee throughout the protracted negotiations between themselves and the Directors.

With a view to avoid any misunderstanding in future, I am directed by my Committee to record the fact that the new article about investments was agreed to subject to the Sub-Committee's objection to the amendments proposed by the Directors and that it was only when the Directors gave the Sub-Committee to understand that they were not prepared to drop these amendments that the new article was discussed and settled.

I am further directed to record the fact that the Sub-Committee clearly pointed out to the Directors that under the present conditions of trade it would not be remunerative to go in for fire or marine business; of course the Directors did not agree to the Sub-Committee's view.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. J. KAPADIA,

Hon. Secretary.

The discussions which the Association's representatives had with the Directors of the Bombay Life centred round the principle of investing that Company's funds in shares and securities of other companies and the reference to that company investing its funds in any company "whose objects are similar to those of this Company or principally insurance in general and of which Company the entire management and control are vested in this Company and whose entire agency remuneration is earned by this Company" needs some explanation. During the discussions it transpired that the Directors of the Bombay Life had in view a scheme of floating a new Company for the purpose of doing fire and general insurance business. That scheme provided for participation in the profits of managing agency by certain parties who were to underwrite the shares of the new Company. Our representatives adhering to their consistent opposition to the Bombay Life undertaking fire and general insurance business, either as a new department or through a subsidiary pointed out that, opposed as they were strongly to the adoption of the managing agency system for the conduct of insurance business, they would under no circumstances agree to the diversion of any part of the profits of managing agency, in the event of a new company being started with managing agents to any one outside the Bombay Life. What therefore, our representatives agreed to in accepting the compromise was not conceding the principle of having a managing agent for the new company but to lay down a safeguard in the articles of the Bombay Life so that even if a managing agent was appointed for the new Company, the entire profits of the agency would remain with the Bombay Life.

My Committee trust that the explanation as set out above will satisfy your correspondent 'Shashi' who according to the letter published in your issue of 29th April, is obviously not aware of the full facts of the case.

Finally, I have to point out that in the reply you have published, the objections raised in the Association's statement against its organisation remain unanswered.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. KAPADIA,

Hon. Secretary

Bombay Shareholders' Association

Bombay, May 4.

Religion And Science

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a letter headed "Religion or Science" published in your issue a correspondent writes:

". . . . Hygienists by patient research have succeeded in reducing the fearful epidemics that in days of ignorance used to decimate mankind. Has any religion succeeded in doing this? Has any religion taught us how to protect ourselves against diseases? . . . ."

Why, Sir, thousands of years ago, long centuries before hygienists were heard of, the revered prophet Zoroaster taught (as regards freedom from diseases)—

"The path of purity (cleanliness) is the only true path; all other paths are false; purity (cleanliness) is most excellent for mortals from very birth."

To the extent and wherever the teaching of cleanliness inculcated by Zoroaster has been acted on, epidemic diseases of small-pox, plague, fevers have been abolished.

But what has "science" done in this matter? Contrary to the above teaching of cleanliness inculcated by Zoroastrianism, contrary to Zoroaster's warning that all other paths (that is to say, paths other than cleanliness to combat disease) are false, contrary to Christ's explicit teaching that "men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles"—I say, Sir, contrary to this sane teaching of religion described above, the so-called "science" has advocated the pumping of filthy vaccine pus from diseases of beasts into healthy children and the foolish following of this insane advice of "science" has for two centuries past brought upon mankind disease, disaster and death, as we now know from bitter experience.

Further, religion has advocated merciful treatment of animals whereas goddess "science" on the other hand has, contrary to the religious teaching of mercy, subjected dogs, monkeys, cats, to endure "unutterable agonies" in vivisection laboratories and vaccine factories.

The reader will thus see that religion by its advocacy of compassion and cleanliness has done distinct good to both men and beast, while "science" by its arrogant disregard of religious teaching and ruthless advocacy of cruelty and filth has done distinct harm both to man and beast.

Your correspondent further asks "Has religion done anything in the case of poverty"? well, the teaching of the prophets has always been fundamentally the same and it is.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

"Love your neighbour (which is all mankind) as yourself."

Now, Sir, if this sublime teaching inculcated by all religions is acted upon by mankind generally, if men are upright, godly, righteous, sober, loving in common life, in business and politics as religions have taught, then indeed poverty would certainly be abolished. But it is no fault of religion if men in their selfish greed will not practise this teaching of religion and it is as a result of man's disobedience to precepts of religion that misery and poverty exist.

From the rest of his letter, it is evident that your correspondent has not learnt to distinguish religion as preached by the prophets in its prestine purity from superstitious beliefs and irrational dogmas of the churches which latter were not inculcated by the prophets.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Details are now available for the proposed Hindi University at Indore. The University will be first of its kind in India and will impart instruction through the medium of Hindi in all subjects upto post-graduate classes, its only parrallel being the Osmania University, Hyderabad, where the medium is Urdu.

SHE MATCHED HER
FLAWLESS COMPLEXION
with
THE BLOOM OF THE ROSE!

NURJEHAN, famous and beautiful Moghal Empress, indulged to the limit her passion for beauty lavishly encouraging the production of exquisite, alluring Oriental perfumes. Once the exclusive choice of the wealthy, these enchanting creations of the great Begum are to-day given you in "AFGHAN" Products Toiletries with a charm and perfume unsurpassed.

To-day if you value your Complexion, as did NURJEHAN and other famous beauties of the Mughal Court, use AFGHAN SNOW regularly. A pure skin tonic, it nourishes the skin cells, removes all impurities and preserves the natural beauty of the Complexion.

Can be had at all stores!

PATANWALA'S

Can be had From Chemists & Stores.

AFGHAN Snow

Sold Throughout ASIA.

and AFGHAN PRODUCTS have proved themselves as the quality products everywhere. We are giving below a few names of the well-known users which will also serve the living proof of their sterling quality

Nariman Beramji Bejan of Bombay
J. Ghosal Bar-at-Law of Chittagong.
K. B. C. H. Katrak of Karachi.
Abdul Muzaffar Ahmed Dist. Judge of Rangpur.
Dr. P. N. Benarji, Mayor Hospital, Calcutta.
Din Dayal Bedi M. A. Asstt. T. S. Of Jodhpur Ry.
Vakil Jagrendra Nath M. s. c. b. g. of Faridpur.
N. G. Chhapekar High Court Judge of Aundh.
Bhagwatiprasad sub Judge of Lucknow
Mohmed Kasam Advocate of Faizabad.
R. B. Pandit Kashinath Manager Court Of Ward Lucknow.

Maharajas and Princes.

Maharaja of Patiala
Maharaja Sahib of Idar
Maharaja Sahib of Rajpipla. Prince of Bhopal.
Chief Sahib of Jamkhandi.
Jamindar Sahib Mansinghji of Himatnager.
Sir. Mohamad Yakoob of Moradabad.
Sir Mohmad Usoof of Bombay.
Raja Sultamlal Husain Khan Jamindar Sahib of Gujrat Punja.
Maharaja Sahib of Dharampur.
Nawab Sahib of Sachin.

E. S. PATANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Factory at Connaught Road, Bombay 12.

For headache, toothache, colds, fever etc.
use
Capirin
Acts like a charm!
Anna a packet everywhere

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Rubber Company Employees Down Tools As Management Cut Wages

The Secretary of the Canvass Shoe Workers' Union writes:—

The workers of the Standard Rubber Company have gone on strike since May 1. The strike is a sequel to the notice, put up by the management announcing a cut in the rates of wages.

The Department of the whole shoe workers has been completely closed.

The wages of workers in machine, roller and Boiler Departments also have been submitted to a cut.

The men who have come out on strike are determined to carry on the strike till their demands are fully granted.

A meeting of the workers was held on the Maidan on Reay Road on Sunday morning with Mr. A. A. Alwe in the chair. The meeting decided to start a Union of the Canvas Shoe Workers and elected the Office Bearers and Managing Committee.

A Committee for the purpose of discussing the grievances with the management of the factory also has been appointed and a letter has been forwarded on behalf of the Union.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Amateurism V. Professionalism In Lawn Tennis

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

COUNCILLORS ARE NOT DETECTIVES

Last week while writing on the subject of Amateurism V Professionalism in Lawn Tennis, I quoted 'in extenso' the rules laid down by the International Lawn Tennis Federation affecting the status of an Amateur. It is a well-known fact—and it has been freely admitted by the Sub-Committee of the Federation on Amateurism—that the regulations are being grossly violated by certain players. Governing bodies have common knowledge of these abuses for years. But they have blinked at them with the excuse that the Councillors are not detectives!

BLATANT VIOLATION OF RULES UNPUNISHED

The Committee expressed the view that strong measures would have to be taken in order to prevent the continuance of certain undesirable aspects arising out of the employment of players by sports goods firms The Committee felt that it was intolerable that certain players should refuse to use lawn tennis balls other than those made by their employers and to refuse to play with other players who did not desire to use that particular ball.

The Committee also drew attention to irregularities in connection with the use of vouchers given in lieu of prizes, and stated that if certain players continue to violate the regulations relating to the use of such vouchers, the committee would feel compelled to propose the suppression of orders on shops.

SOME PIOUS HOPES

The Committee's report concluded by observing that a man could be a first class player and a good sportsman without playing in tournaments all the year round and players who remembered that they had duties outside the lawn tennis court were of greater value to the game than those who were chiefly concerned with what they could make out of the game, either directly or indirectly.

While sympathising with the sentiments expressed above by the Committee, I can not see how they can stop the growth of the class of players who are out to make an honest living out of the game, in addition to winning laurels on the Courts. Nor do I see why they should be prevented from doing it.

A PRESERVE FOR ARISTOCRACY

They seem to ignore the facts that tennis is a very expensive game, that to attain the highest standard of skill and efficiency, one has to spend a good deal of time and money, and to compete in the various tournaments in the country and abroad and to keep in fighting trim for several months at a stretch, it needs the leisure and wealth of a prince. I fail to understand how the general mass of people can be expected to afford either of them. I hope it is not the desire of the authorities to keep the game a sole preserve of the aristocracy.

INTEREST OF GAME SUFFERS

If that is done the game will never be able to reach a higher level than it has done hitherto. Because only a small number of people would have the wherewithal to devote their energy and intelligence for the uplift of the game. On the other hand, there is every chance of its deterioration, at any rate, as far as the Amateur Class is concerned. Accordng to critical observers of the Amateur tournament at Wimbledon and of the professional exhibitions by W. T Tilden's team at Wembly last season, the former was decidedly the loser by comparison.

GIVE FREE AND HONOURABLE SCOPE TO PLAYERS

To my mind, the best way to retain the amateur of aspect of the tournaments and the status of the players is to give the latter the free-est scope to make an honourable living out of the game, in consonance with the true spirit of sport. I do not see anything harmful or dishonourable if a player is allowed to give instructions in the game by correspondence or lecture or by demonstrating them on the court or in films, just as he is permitted to write books and press article on the game This is the least the powers—that—be can do for the preservation of their order.

WANTED CLEAN SPORT

Otherwise, I am afraid they will see the ranks of amateurs thinning especially from the top-notch class, as days pass by, as we have been seeing of late. I know there will still be some who will take up the game as a matter of business, as the Tilder Troupe has done. Isn't that better than the pseudo amateurism which has been denounced by the committee above? Let us be clear and clean on amateurism and professionalism. We can easily support both, either separately or jointly without raising the game.

AVOID THE ANTAGONISM

The recent decision of the Federation in regard to professionals is quite unjustifiable, although they watered down the recommendations of the sub-committee to a certain extent The Committee proposed that "National Associations shall not permit clubs or other organisations affiliated to them to hold on their Courts exhibition matches lay professionals."

It was, however, ultimately decided that "National Associations were strongly recommended not to grant authorisation for such matches except where they thought that exhibitions of this kind were necessary for the development of the game in their own country." Why there should be so much of antagonism between the Amateurs and professionals—when there is no class of interests—I can not understand. If the Federation is interested in the cleanliness and development of the game, the professionals in their own interests, cannot be an enemy to either. It therefore devolves upon the authorities to take a more friendly attitude towards them and help them to give of their best to sport

FAMOUS JOCKEY'S FATAL FALL

Billy Speck Fractures Spine During Steeplechase

LONDON, (By Mail)

National Hunt sport has suffered a severe loss by the death in a Cheltenham hospital of the famous jockey, Billy Speck. He was 31 years old.

A week previously Speck fractured his spine when his mount, Gwelo, fell during a steeplechase at Cheltenham. His legs were paralysed, and for six days they had been encased in a plaster jacket.

His wife always went to see Speck ride at Cheltenham, their home town, but on the occasion of his fatal fall she did not attend the meeting.

Speck was one of the best and most fearless riders over fences, despite the fact that he was short in the leg.

Long-legged horsemen are favoured at Aintree, but it was over this formidable course that Speck shone. He finished third in the Grand National on Thomond II. in the last two years, after recovering brilliantly from collisons with other horses.

To appreciate Speck's brilliant horsemanship, we need only recall a thrilling incident when riding Thomond II, in the Becher 'Chase at Aintree in November, 1932.

At the fence before the famous Becher's Brook Speck began to feel his saddle slip from under him, and he lost one stirrup iron. He jumped fence after fence with the saddle slipping.

He managed to retain it until the last fence, when the saddle twisted round under the horse.

Nothing daunted, the jockey, who had "gone" with the saddle, made a remarkable recovery. Riding desperately bareback, with saddle hanging by the side, Speck urged Thomond II, to go on.

The gallant rider and horse challenged the leader, the odds-on Colliery Ban and snatched a sensational victory in the last three strides.

On passing the post the weight cloths fell off, but Speck picked them up and weighed-in correctly.

Naturally, Speck had a fine reception from the excited spectators, and the first to congratulate him was the champion flat-race jockey, Gordon Richards.

Speck started his career as an apprentice with the Lewes trainer, Harry Escott, and he was a midget when winning a long-distance race at Gatwick on the gigantic Golden Melody in 1919.

The horse was regarded as a certainty for the Cesarewitch two weeks later, but the superior strength of Whalley enabled Ivanhoe to turn the tables on Golden Melody.

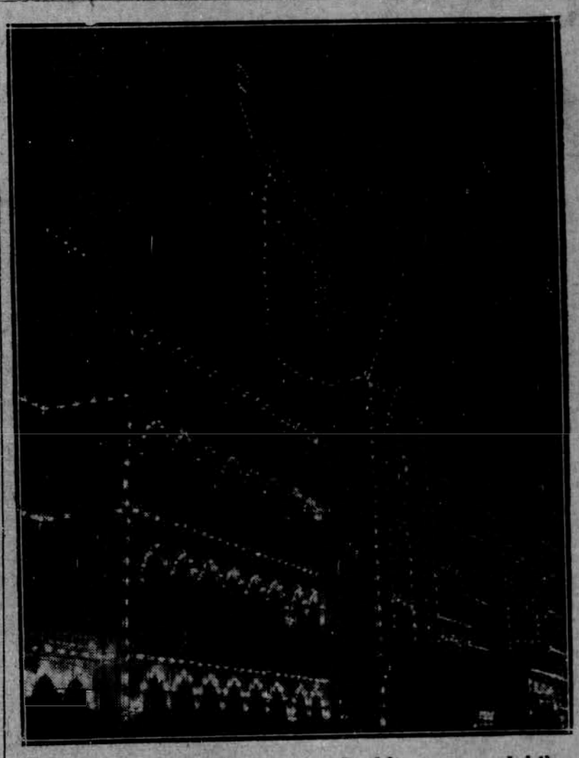
Speck was critised by certain persons who had gambled on Golden Melody, but the little rider refused to be upset, and eventually proved that he was well above the average of jockeys.

Although Speck did not increase his height, he put on weight rather rapidly, and he was forced to confine his attention to races under National Hunt Rules.

He adapted himself to the new conditions, and quickly reached the front rank. Jack Anthony, a famous steeplechass jockey before he turned trainer, was Speck's greater admirer.

Speck had ridden about 700 winners in steeplechase and over hurdles during the past 15 years.

At Newton Abbot on Sept. 16, 1925, he rode four consecutive winners.



The Bombay Secretariat Buildings on Jubilee night

Why League Ceased To Move In Gran Chaco War

Sequel To Assurance From Neighbours Of Belligerent And 19 American Nations Of Striving For Peace

The League of Nations made a further attempt to bring the war in the Chaco to an end when the Assembly Committee met in March. It is the duty of this Committee to watch over the way in which the Assembly's recommendations for a settlement of the conflict are being carried out and to assist Members of the League to concert their action and their attitude among themselves and with non-member States, more particularly as regards the most effective application of the arms embargo.

After four days of pubiic debate, the Committee decided to summon a full Assembly for May 20th in order to consider the question of the subsequent application or the Covenant in the circumstances.

THREE MONTHS PEACE.

The Committee recalled that it had last January pointed out that, under Article 12 of the Covenant, the Members of the League agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the report by the Council or Assembly under Article 15, and that in the latter article they further agree not to go to war with the party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of a unanimous report (in the case of the Assembly, unanimity of the members of the Council and a majority of the other members of the Assembly is sufficient; the votes of the parties are not counted either in the Council or the Assembly). As Bolivia had accepted the Assembly's recommendations under Article 15, Paraguay was bound not to resort to war against that country.

In these circumstances, the Committee added, Paraguayan notice of withdrawal from the League "assumes special significthe war is continuing, although Bolivia has accepted the unanimous recommendations voted by the Assembly."

STRINGENT TERMS OF COVENANT.

This raised the issue as to whether or not the Members of the League were bound immediately to apply Article 16 of the Covenant which states that:—

"Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall 'ipso facto' be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not."

NEIGHBOURS ADVISE OTHERWISE.

The Committee's report states that, in view of the very special circumstances of this conflict, the members of the Committee, while repeating the statements contained in their January report expressed divergent opinions on the point of whether the sanctions of Article 16 could or should be applied. The States which were neighbours of Bolivia and Paraguay, and who were therefore in a crucial position from the point of view of making sanctions, if they were applied, effective, took the view that such action was not desirable under the circumstances. The Argentine and Chile inserted in the report a declara-

(Continued on page 9)

The Pyrotechnic display at the Race Course after the Jubilee Motor Parade on Saturday.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy welcomes Lord Brabourne, who attended the Motor Rally at the Mahaluxmi Racecourse.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS

been provided that the salary of a Minister shall not be varied during his term of office which may normally be taken as five years. Even as regards budget it will be found on a perusal of Section 78(3) that with a willing set of ministers the Governor will be able to carry on the essential part of the administration and the future Provincial Legislative Assembly will be able only to touch what are called nation-building or beneficent services. Those of the elected members, who though in a minority in a Provincial Legislature, are willing to become ministers will be Indians having the means of approaching the people and they will be in a position to represent the Congress majority as dogs in the manger. On the other hand, if the Congress majority in a Provincial Legislature capture the offices, the Congress ministers can frame their budget which will strike the people's imagination and which will bring them out as genuine friends of the populace. If they have afterwards to go out of office, they will have a first class election platform. Besides, if the ministers drawn from the Congress majority are driven out by the Governor, Liberals and others dare not step in because they will be shamed in the eyes of their English friends. On the other hand, if the Congress majority boycott offices the Indian Liberals would step in as saviours of Indian self-government with the sympathy and admiration of their English friends. If the Congress can aspire to discredit the imposed constitution, it will be only by seizing the offices after

Wanted Staunch Congressmen.

The Congress Socialists will do well to use all their strength for ensuring that the candidates to be put up on the Congress ticket will be hundred per cent Congressmen of an uncompromising calibre and that no half-baked or seasonal Congressmen are allowed to sail under Congress colours. A few of the Congress Socialists should also be returned to the provincial legislatures to see that the Congress flag is not lowered even in the Secretariat buildings. Already manoeuvres are going on in the country for combining all parties outside the Congress. Those manoeuvres can be foiled only by combining and unifying all who owe allegiance to the Congress—not by disintegrating and weakening them. Nothing will be gained by driving any Congressmen into the rightist non-Congress camp.

Nagpur.—The local Government has sanctioned the establishment of two more Debt Conciliation Boards, one for the Patan Tahsil of the Betul District and the other for the Sihora Tahsil of the Jubbulpore district.—United Press.

CHANGES IN POLICE POSTS

Now Postponed Till 10th Inst. In View Of Silver Jubilee Function

The changes in City Poice appointments which were to have come into force yesterday, as announced in "The Chronicle" have now been postponed until the 10th inst.

The reason for, this is believed to be that Silver Jubilee Medals are to be distributed by the Governor at Government House on Tuesday and officers going on leave have been ordered to remain at their posts for the time being.

The changes announced in the "Chronicle" however, were notified in the "Police Gazette" on Saturday night and are as stated. In addition, however, it is notified that Inspector Sheik Hossain will proceed on a month's leave from the 10th inst. Deputy-Inspector Karnik, who has been Inspector Raje's chief lieutenant in Princess St., is appointed to act as Inspector and will take charge of the Pydhoni Section.

FOOTBALL & ARCHERY FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

President Determined To

LAHORE, May 4.

The President od the International Olympic Committee has informed Mr. G D Sondhi Member International Olympic Committee in charge of India that football and Archery have been included in the programme of the next Olympic games at Berlin in 1936. In his letter the President emphasises the strong determination of the International Olympic Committee to see that the rules of amateurism are observed.

The Federation International of Skiing, for instance has been definitely informed that all persons, who have been teaching skiing for money, are ineligible for the Olympic games, though they have been competing previously in unofficial international contests.

The president further lays down that any negligence in the observance of amateur rules, will lead not only to disqualification of the team, but also of the nation concerned.—A P.

The District Congress Committee of Coimbatore has invited Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sri Prakas who are to attend the Karnatak Political Conference at Mangalore, to come to Coimbatore on their way to Mangalore.

Grouchy?
DRINK
POSTUM
contains no caffein!
"I WAS very nervous and irritable. Could not sleep well and felt fretful in the morning. So Postum was introduced at our table twice a day instead of tea—and today I'm always in good humor, sleep fine and feel full of pep."
E-41

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Head Office:— ALLEPPEY
Local Office: 25 & 27, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Branches:— Calicut, Cochin, Devicolam, Dindigul, Ernakolam, Karaikudi, Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Madras (Broadway), Madras (Mount Road), Madras (Mylapore), Madura, Mangalore, Munnar, Ootacamund, Palghat, Perumpavoor, Pollachi, Pudukottah, Quilon, Tirupur, Srirangam, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tiruvalla, Trichur, Tripunittura, Trivandrum, Udumalpet & Virudhunagar

Fixed, Short and other Deposits are received.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FREE OF CHARGES & interest at 1½ p.c. per annum allowed.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened with sums as low as Rs. 5 and interest at 3½ p.c. per annum on daily balances. Withdrawals by cheques.

Bills purchased and collected.

Drafts sold on and remittances by mail or by telegram arranged through Banks' branches and Agencies.

Cash Credits and overdrafts allowed against approved securities.

Loans against Gold Jewels granted on moderate terms.

With a net work of branches and Agencies established in all important towns on the West Coast, South India and Ceylon, the Bank affords unique banking facilities to businessmen and the investing public.

All kinds of banking business undertaken

For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.

K. C. EAPEN
Managing Director.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 5, 1991
Muslim: Safar 3, 1353
Parsi: Adar 3, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 8m
Sunset: 7h 3m
High Tide: 2-18 15-22
Low Tide: 8-14 21-34

Scouts and Guides 'Owr' Rally, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Cooperage, 8 a.m.
London Air Mail delivery, G. P. O. 8 a.m.
Results of B.Sc. and Third M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Naval and Military Pageant, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 4 to 8-30 p.m.
Nadkarni Cup: Bombay Portuguese vs. Jolly Football Club, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Naval and Military Pageant, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 4 to 8-30 p.m.
Nadkarni Cup: Bombay City vs. Green and Whites, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Reception at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Naval and Military Pageant, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 11.

S. S. Strathnaver with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of F.E., S.E. (Civil), S.E. (Mechanical and Electrical), B.E. (Civil), B.E. (Mechanical), and B.E. (Electrical) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
"Pagal Gymkhana" in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund, Lord and Lady Brabourne attending Cooperage, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADES' UNION CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. Executive Committee will be held at 6 p.m. on Thursday, May 9 in the Head Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel, Poibavdi in order to transact important business.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay, Branch, a meeting of the workers will be held at Matunga at the Goal Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Khedgikar, Jhabvala, Pathak, Z. R. Chaudhary and others will speak on the message of Calcutta Trade Union Congress, Unity in the Trade Union rank and local grievances of the workers etc.

HAJI BACHOO ALI FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

Fruits and sweets were distributed among the patients of the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, in celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee on Monday.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of April 1935 in all 2129 patients were attended to at the Dispensary and the Hospital. The daily average No. of attendance being 70.1. The No. of deliveries during the month was 22. The No. of expectant mothers under observation was 54.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Night is Young" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Border Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"All the King's Horses" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK TALKIES—"Dard-e-Ulfat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Baboona" Daily, at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Royal Cavalcade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Soul of a Nation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Madame Du Barry". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Chirag-e-Husna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Sri Sankara Jayanti will be celebrated in the Samaj premises to-day (Tuesday) with puja etc., also there will be a lecture on the life and teachings of Sri Sankaracharya at 8-30 p.m. by Swami Sadananda of Satyagiri.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES PROPAGANDA

The Hon. Secretary of the Navjivan Sangh writes:

Volunteers are being enlisted under the auspices of the Navjivan Sangh to do Village Industries propaganda and explaining the advantages of using unpounded whole rice, hand-ground flour, hand 'ghani' oil, etc., in the city. The time for 'ferries' will be 7 to 9 a.m. Sympathisers interested in the village industries work are invited to join. Names will be enrolled at the Sangh's premises at Ashok Buildings, Princess Street.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

There will be a violin solo concert by Vidwan Shivrudrappa, of Mysore Palace at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The Ramanuja Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) between 8 and 10 p.m. with a procession.

ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture on "Ishopanishad" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road (opposite Old Hanuman Lane, Cow Lane) to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND

A Suburban Railway Pass between Matunga-Vadala and Bombay has been found. Owner can take delivery of the same from the Secretary to the "Bombay Chronicle" any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

AT OLD NAGPADA MARUTI TEMPLE

Thanksgiving Service was held on the Silver Jubilee day, Monday, in the morning in the temple of Shri Maruti and Nagoba at Old Nagpada, Memonwada Road.

The temple was illuminated at night with electric lights.

Bombay Picnic Club's Successful Trip

(From A Correspondent.)

A jolly picnic trip was organized by the Bombay Picnic Club on Sunday last.

A Steam Launch was engaged by the Club. The Launch started at 5 p.m. from the Gateway of India and returned at 10-30 p.m. A party of about 200 members and guests enjoyed the trip in sea for five hours. The launch took a round of the Bombay Island.

The guests were entertained with Indian music and dance and the whole programme was very successful. Miss Nazira of Rimau Music Studio entertained the audience with scientific Egyptian, Arabic and Turkish dance with their respective music accompaniments. Prof. Mahomed Khan of Nasik entertained the guests with music.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay

OUR JUBILEE ATTRACTION
THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PAUL MUNI in Bordertown with BETTE DAVIS

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
1935's MUSICAL THRILL!
RAMON NOVARRO EVELYN LAYE in "THE NIGHT IS YOUNG"
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture
with CHARLES BUTTERWORTH • UNA MERKEL EDWARD EVERETT HORTON DONALD COOK
Two Glorious Singing Stars!

The Governor arriving in State at the Cathedral for prayers

A MODEL 'GRAM PANCHAYAT'

Example Of Old Mahableshwar Village

(From Our Correspondent)

Mahableshwar, May 5.

The village about 4 miles from Mahableshwar boasts of a Gram Panchayat formed only recently under the guidance of the Collector, Hamid Ali I.C.S.

It is due to his untiring zeal and energetic efforts that this institution came into being and that too serving as it does to-day a light-house to the adjoining villages.

It is at once a matter of great rural interest and economy that this village is being made into a sort of model one. The various narrow and filthy streets have been cleared of their unsanitary conditions and to-day, beautiful stoney pavements run through the little hamlet. The houses are kept clean and plastered with red-mud.

The Panchayat have also secured a few sets of lamp-posts and lamps from the Sanitary Committee of Mahableshwar, for lighting the streets by night.

Of great interest is the starting of the Village Library for reading and a few Marathi Daily newspapers here.

The village has also a D. L. B. Marathi School with about forty pupils drawn mostly from the agricultural classes.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

8 a.m. A relay from cooperage. Address on the "Empire." By H. E. Lord Brabourne. At the Scouts and Guides Silver Jubilee Thanksgiving Service. 9 a.m. Close down.

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (Gujarati records). 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. The Gramophone Co. Ltd. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. 'The Cricket Club of India.' By A. S. De Mello. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Ladies' Talk. By Beth. European programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ Recital. L. A. Lickfold, Mus. B., F.R.C.O. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By the Bookman. 7-45 p.m. Dance music. Harry Roy and his Band. (Parlophone). (The Western Music Salon.) 8-30 p.m. The Language Game—(Engiish) 8-45 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian programme. General news in Hindi and Commercial news. 9-30 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Meet the Detectives of Fiction." "Meet Max Carradoes, the blind detective," presented by his creator, Ernest Bramah. 7-45 p.m. An Organ Recital by Aileen Branaden, relayed from the Parish Church of St. Luke, Chelsea. 8-10 p.m. "Twenty-Five Years."* A programme for the Silver Jubilee. A Review of the reign of His Majesty King George V, Events and personalities of the reign will be presented in terms of narrators, impersonators, sound and music. The chronicles will also be illustrated by a number of recordings of speeches from each Dominion at points where the appropriate Dominion is mentioned. A sequence of congratulatory messages from Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda (speaking on behalf of all the Colonies of the Empire). The messages will be spoken by the Acting Prime Ministers of Dominions, and Southern Rhodesia, His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a representative of the Governing Commission of Newfoundland, and His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda. Speech by His Majesty the King from Buckingham Palace. The National Anthem. 9-45 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra (contd.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL MUSLIMEEN

Y. A. Fozen Elected President

The annual general meeting of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen was held on Friday last in the Jamiat's Hall when the following business was transacted:—

The report and the statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

The following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, President; Mr. Yacub R. K. Thaver, Vice-President; Mr. Mahomed Yusuf and Mr. F. M. Baig, Jt. Hon. Secretaries; Mr. M. H. C. Chorgay and Mr. A. H. Mitha, Jt. Hon. Treasurers.

Mr. Yusuf R. K. Thaver, Mr. U. H. Khatri, Mr. Shaya Alishah, Executive Councillors.

Arrangements are in progress for the celebration of the Second Educational week in Bangalore during the middle of July, 1935.

KING'S DELICATE FUNCTION

Harmonising Empire's Discordant Elements, Says Bole

A public meeting of the Bhandari community was held under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikyawardhak Mandali on Monday evening at the Kittee Bhandari Hall near Two Tanks, Bombay, to celebrate the Silver Jubillee when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, presided.

The president in his opening speech said:—

The place the King Emperor occupies in the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire is a unique one and it is the one cementing force that keeps together the various units not always in harmony nor agreeing in their political and economic interests. The King Emperor is therefore destined to perform the most delicate function of harmonising those discordant elements The person called to perform this task has a heavy responsibility which few can be said to be equal to. His Majesty King George V has by all accounts been equal to this task.

IN FINANCIAL CRISIS

During the financial crisis His Majesty of his own accord effected a cut in his own allowance and household expenses. He has taken great interest in the welfare of his people. He was the first British King who after his coronation in Engand came to India in 1911 and was crowned at Delhi as the Emperor of India in the Grand Durbar where the princes and people of India had assembled in large numbers. Then Mr. R. V Kambli Advocate addressed the gathering in suitable words

After this a Thanksgiving service was held and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

This meeting of the Bhandari community held under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikyawardhak Mandali at the Kitte Bhandar Hall, near Two Tanks, Durgadevi, Bombay, offers its loyal and respectful congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee and wishes Their Majesties long and happy life. The Kitte Bhandari Hall, was illuminated at night with electric lights.

GREAT REJOICINGS AT INDORE

INDORE, May 6.

Amid solemn prayers and great rejoicings Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations commenced fired this morning. The artillary fired the loyal salute and places of worship were thronged with citizens, who had assembled there to join the special thanksgiving services

A solemn high mass with polyphone Choir was held at the Catholic Church. Hymns of praise were sung at the United Church, where Rev. Yohana Masih addressing a large gathering declared that the King formed an integral part of the State and symbolised the unity of the Empire. India, he said had greatly benefitted during the twenty-five years of Their Majesties rule by way of political reforms, peace and prosperity.

Following the pronouncement of benediction by the minister, the congregation heartily sang the Engish and the Hindustani version of the National Anthem Prayers for prolonged peaceful and prosperous reign of Their Majesties were offered during the special services offered in the State and private temples, mosques and Parsi fire-temples.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and other ruling chiefs of Central India have telegraphed, their congratulations to Their Majesties on this historic occasion.—A. P.

Our Baroda Letter

BARODA MUNICIPALITY VOTES JUBILEE GRANT

Plague Is Abating In Petlad Taluka

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 4.

At its meeting, held on Thursday last, the Baroda City Municipality considered a request from the Central Committee of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Celebrations for co-operation in the celebrations and a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for a sanction of Rs. 350 for the expenditure out of the discretionary grant.

It may be mentioned here that at a former meeting the Municipality, by a majority, had decided not to contribute anything towards this fund.

When the resolution came up some members opposed it on the ground that the same resolution could not be brought in again within three months, when a decision had been already given.

PRESIDENT'S RULING

The president held the motion to be in order stating that this was a request and the money was to be spent from the discretionary grant. Mr. Nanalal opposing urged the financial stringency of the Municipal revenues. Mr. Dahyalal urged the adoption of the resolution on the plea of the triangular relations between Municipality, the State and British Government.

The meeting sanctioned the grant by 11 votes to 8.

The Baroda Economic Association has begun publications of bulletins. It has got about 50 members on roll.

The epidemics statistics for the week ending 27-4-35 show that there were no cases of plague this week. Smallpox figures were 99 attacks and 21 deaths of which Baroda City shows 46 and 9, Mehsena 17 and 3 and Palsana Taluka 18 and 1. Plague is abating day by day in the Petlad taluka.

CLOTH SHOP WORKERS UNION

Decide To Revive Old Association

A meeting of the servants working in the cloth markets of Bombay was held on Tuesday last under the auspices of their old association to revive the organisation and to put it on a proper footing.

Sardar Thamansingh was in the chair and Mr. Jhabwalla was the principal speaker.

The president said that he was always ready to help the workers to get their grievances redressed for which purpose he urged them to strengthen their organisation.

Mr. Jhabvala addressed the meeting for more than an hour and pleaded for developing class-consciousness. These grievances could only be got redressed if they put forth united efforts.

The meeting, thereafter, formulated the workers' demands.

Messrs. Ambalal and Kameshwar also spoke.

A provisional committee of 12 members was formed to enroll members. The elections of the Managing Committee will take place later.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair and Mr. Jhabvala.

MUSLIMS AND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

"Boycott the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the King and the Queen as a protest against the Karachi Firing."

This was the text of a chalk-writing in Gujarati script opposite the Jumma Musjid on the Janjikar Street (off Abdur Rahiman Street) attracting crowds of people yesterday.

The police arrived in the afternoon and made a note of the text of that statement.

Enquiries show, that the Muslim community of Bombay does not appear to be very enthusiastic about the Jubilee celebrations though there are no positive hostile demonstration.

Patna Commissioner Takes Salute At Military Parade

PATNA, May 6.

Mr. E. R. J. Cousins, the Commissioner, took the salute at the military parade held this morning in celebration of the Silver Jubilee.

A salute of 22 guns was fired on the arrival of the Commissioner who reviewed the parade. A company of the East Yorkshire Regiment took part in the parade.

The Commissioner presented 112 Jubilee medals to recipients and 45 to the police.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Film Propaganda

A film-show of the Belgian industries was given on Friday in the Sir C. J. Hall. The premier industries, which have contributed to the development of trade and commerce of Belgium, with the result that she occupies the fifth place in the industrial world today include iron and steel, manufacture of electric transformers and motors, cables and wire of all kinds, and the production of sheet and plate glass.

The propaganda and educative value of such films need not be overstressed. The city industrialists can do the same thing with better advantage. The Tata Sons, for instance, may, by way of education, show all over the country, the growth and building up of various industries, in many of which they hold a leading position today in the market. Even the textile industry of the city deserves propaganda in its own interests through the films.

There is a belief in the minds of some people that the chief defects barring the way of industrial development, are lack of suitable publicity methods. The foreigner's knack of introducing any goods into the Indian market seems to have remained unbeaten, inasmuch as, despite the powerful appeal to Swadeshi sentiment, many indigenous industries appear to have let the opportunity slip by, for some reason or other, and seem to have failed to secure a firm footing in the Indian market from which they could not have been easily shaken.

Duty Of Government

It is time the Indian business magnates exploited film and newspaper publicity to the fullest extent and without any reserve. Many may, indeed, grumble to spend a few thousand more annually, but publicity value is never lost on any people at any time. It is also noteworthy, in this connection, that the Belgian Government have backed up this film-propaganda with all their resources and influence and it is equally expected of the Provincial Governments in India to rally to the support of the respective provincial industries at least in matters of publicity. Even the Municipality can take a hand in popularising public utility concerns, by guiding them in their publicity. What the man in the street is interested to know is the working of every industry in its broad aspects and this propaganda is sure to create a sense of confidence in the abilities of his countrymen.

THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULT

Three Congressmen Returned

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 6.

The results of the triennial elections to the Thana Municipality were declared to-day.

In order of voting strength:—

Ward No. 1.—Messrs. Yeshwant Lakshman Nakhwa (sitting) Nilkanth Bhaurao Vadhavkar, Dattatraya Dagdu Nakhwa, Waman Anant Rege, and Bhalchandra Gopal Pandit (sitting).

Ward No. 2.—Messrs. Pandharinath Mahadev Lombar (sitting), Sitaram Mahadev Abhyankar (sitting), Yeshwant Lakshman Tandel, Hanumanbakas Lalchand and D. M. Nadkarni.

Ward No. 3.—Messrs. Kashinath Lakshman Ghule, (sitting), Faridun Sorabji Patel (sitting), Pandharinath Vishnu Joshi, Kashinath Nilkanth Kotwal, and Dattatraya Mahadev Damle

Ward No. 4.—Dr. T. Wells (sitting), Edmond Gregory Almeida and Shantaram Dhondu Samant (sitting).

Ward No. 5 (Muslim)— Messrs. Shaikh Musa Usman (sitting) and Khairu Mahomed Khatik.

Ward No. 6 (Depressed Class).—Mr. Dhonduram Kashiram Ambedkar (sitting).

Ten sitting members have been re-elected.

The names of the four Government nominees will be announced in due course. The presidential election will take place in the first week of July.

A Souvenir Of Silver Jubilee

Mr. David Shaw, President, The Gujarat Christian Society writes:

I have prepared an illustrated Souvenir of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in Gujarati and partly in English to commemorate the reign of Their Majesties. These copies will be presented to the public on application addressed to Mr. David Shaw, J. P., Bellasis Road, Bombay, 8.

The Malabar District Board has resolved unanimously to introduce compulsory education in 43 villages in the district.

UDAY SHANKAR'S FINAL PERFORMANCE

Friday's Programme At Opera House

In response to insistent demand from the public, Uday Shankar and his Company will give a final performance at the Royal Opera House, Chowpatty, at 9 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant. The proceeds will be devoted to the memorial fund to be raised for the late Mr. A. C. Chatterjee who was for many years associated with the Bombay office of Reuters and was later the Director of the Indian Bureau of the League of Nations at Geneva.

FOREIGN TOUR

Mr. Uday Shankar who has now gone to Dumas at the invitation of the Nawab of Sachin will return to Bombay specially for Friday's performance which will be his last appearance in this city after which he leaves for Calcutta and from there proceeds on his Far Eastern and American tour.

The programme for the Opera House performance will include most of the popular numbers and some old favourites which were not shown this season. The rates of admission are Rs. 8, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and Re. 1-2. Seats can be booked in advance at the theatre.

IN AID OF H. B. A. F. OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

Benefit Performance Given By Poona Social Club

The Social Club of Poona staged a charitable play 'Tratika' in aid of the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital and the College of Ophthalmology, Parel, Bombay, in the Royal Opera House.

The Social Club is not new to Bombay. They had in the year 1908 given their play "Mohan-Tara" in aid of the wounded Millhands after late Lokmanya B. G. Tilak's trial. They had also given a couple of plays in the aid of the Marathi Granth-Sangrahalaya of Bombay. Recently they started a museum wherein one would find the pictures of the famous stage actors and the various material used in the bygone days.

The entire proceeds of the play have been handed over to the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital and the College of Ophthalmology, Parel, Bombay.

The following donations are also announced: Mr. Raghunath Manaji Rajnji Kalewar Rs. 3,000; Dr. R. K. Rs. 250; Dr. Salunke S. V. Rs. 150; Dr. A. N. Bhalerao Rs. 150; Dr. X. Rs. 150; making a total of Rs. 3,700.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Sparkling Toast To Romance . . . Brimming With Intoxicating Melodies . . .
Adolph Zukor presents
CARL BRISSON MARY ELLIS in "ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
with Edward Everett Horton Katherine DeMille Eugene Pallette
A Paramount Picture
Directed by Frank Tuttle
Heard: "A Little White Gardenia"

Telephone No. 22031, Post Box No. 523. Telegrams "Chronicle," Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1935

THE WAR OFFICE

The handy series of excellent monographs, describing and explaining the work of the principal departments of State in the United Kingdom is undoubtedly enriched by a volume, detailing briefly the work of the War Office, ("The War Office." by Hampdon Gordon Whitehall Series, Putnam, 7/6). The work is, indeed, not a description of the fighting forces of the Crown on land, nor even of their organisation, discipline, and general policy relating to their maintenance and employment. These are matters that obviously do not concern the present writer, and, if he even obliquely glances at any of them at all, it is incidentally for the sake of a fuller explanation, or clearer illustration, of the main theme. The work is a sketch of the purely administrative side, as objective and explanatory, as the needs of elementary information on such important matters require. The place and importance of such series in the education of a great Democracy cannot be over-emphasized; and our only regret in this country is that those in a position to write with insight and advantage to the public on such topics are temperamentally averse to performing this task A suggestion had once been made to one of the godlings of the Central Home Office of the Government of India for undertaking such a series as related to this country and its Government; and it was also suggested to him that if the incalculable cares of the Home Office would not permit the exalted personage to undertake such a task, himself or by deputy, others could be found both competent and willing to shoulder it, if only the necessary material could be made available for the description of the Indian Home Office, or the Political and Foreign Department, or the Post Office, or the Railway Board, or the Army Department, or any of the innumerable offices, departments, directorates, inspectorates that make up the complex mechanism of a modern Imperial Government, like that of India. But the disdainful smile with which that suggestion was treated acted like a cold douche so effectively that the daring suggester was stricken dumb, and had not even the wit to add that such a description in outline of the work and cares of Government departments would go a long way in avoiding that popular misconception and misrepresentation of which the Assistant Secretary was complaining only a moment before.

An Object-Lesson

In the present volume, the writer starts off with an all too brief outline of the origin of the present Department of State called the War Office, and of the institution of a Standing Army. The opening words of Lord Hailsham, the present Secretary of State for War, relate an anecdote of Marshall Foch who, when taking part in the great Victory Procession through London in July 1919, observed in amazement the procession in celebrating the triumph of the nation's military forces being led by a policeman. His British friend, Field Marshall, Sir Henry Wilson, to whom he mentoned this his surprise, said: "But, my dear Marshall, there you have the British Constitution in a nutshell —the subordination of the military power to civil authority". This is not only an excellent object-lesson to the great Brass Hats of this country; but also the main theme of the volume before us. The first five chapters briefly outline the silent evolution of this principle of civilian control and parliamentary responsibility for the financing and discipline of the armed forces on land. The story is, indeed, told a trifle too sketchily, perhaps, but all the essential features are there. One might have desired a greater emphasis on the constitutional significance of the old-time practice of Annual Army Acts, or the supplies voted anew by Parliament every year; or some fuller reflections on the place of Conscription, as contradistinguished from Voluntary Enlistment, in the organisation for national defence under present condition. A searching critic might refer to the absence of any explanation about the co-ordinating mechanism between the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force,—all considered as parts of the same defence organisation; or of any discussion about the relation of military supplies or stores to the industrial development of a modern nation. But even though one may stress these omissions, one cannot deny that, within the scope assigned to his work by the writer—perhaps also in conformity with the main plan of the series as a whole,—the work is as explicit and informative, if not educative, as could be desired.

Excellent Record

The description of the internal organisation and work of the War Office, its Army Council and the several members thereof, both before and after the European War, is illuminative to a reader unfamiliar with the modern science of business organisation. For these great departments of State have to be, and are being increasingly, regarded as so many large business concerns,—not, indeed, in the sense of making profits for a proprietor, but in the sense of getting the best service for the money spent by the community for these unquestionably unproductive,—if not wasteful,—activities. Each of the Chapters 6 to 12, both inclusive, is summarised in tabular form at the end, which helps admirably to fix the complex subject outlined in the few preceding pages in the mind of the reader. The impression one gets of this huge department is that of a well-knit organism, in which the officials concerned strain every nerve to give the taxpayer the fullest possible value for his money. Perhaps that is a trifle too flattering a picture; but no one, not familiar with the actual working of the machine, could venture to deny that it must be an efficient organism, equal to all the ordinary needs of the duties laid upon it. Mr. Lloyd George has, indeed, criticised the working of the War Office, in his War Memoirs, very ruthlessly; but that is an olympian stricture, which, those who believe Mr. Gordon, would have no hesitation in dismissing as "truly a poetic license". It is unnecessary to be partisan in appreciating Mr. Gordon's work, even if the historian does not eventually share his view of the blame for the Munitions scandal, or the Dardanelles fiasco. The War record of the Office is so excellent, despite all criticisms, that, apart from minor changes in organisation and functioning, the department as organised about the beginning of this century has remained substantially unchanged. The several offshoots which the exigencies of the War had brought into being are now all either scrapped or re-absorbed in the parent organism: and so its working, as sketched in this excellent hand-book, must serve as the most stimulating introduction to a closer study of such administrative machinery in a modern State. One cannot help repeating the wish that we, in this country, had some such work done for the better information of our rising popular consciousness and a growing democratic sentiment.

Anantpur Famine

The Anantpur district of Andhra is one of those unfortunate districts of the southern presidency which suffer from chronic failure of rains and, therefore, always fall an easy prey to famine whenever the heavens withhold the few showers which they annually receive. The dreaded calamity has again overtaken the people of the district and an idea of the extent of the distress may be had from the fact that already there are about half a lakh of people receiving relief at the hands of the local authorities. Every one knows that it is only the poorest of the poor, who have no other means of warding off death from starvation for themselves and their families, that seek official relief given either free or in return for such labour as earth-work and breaking stones. It would, therefore, be no exaggeration to assert that there must be thousands of others who, being not accustomed to such hard work, must be putting up with acute sufferings of hunger in silence. The non-offica central relief committee's report, which we published yesterday, draws attention to this aspect of the problem and appeals for urgent help by way of supply of cloth as well as funds to supplement the measures taken by Governmental agencies. Babu Rajendra Prasad has strongly endorsed this appeal, which must go home to every Indian who feels for this suffering compatriots of the unfortunate district. Bombay can render material help by making a large gift of cloth to the famine-stricken people.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS

Plea For Accepting Office

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Though the elections to the Provincial Legislatures under the new Government of India Act are at least fifteen months off, the acceptance of Ministerships under the new regime is beyond doubt, the burning topic of the day. The Congress Socialists want the Congress to be committed to the policy of refusal to accept offices while they want the Congress to capture the legislatures. Apparently they believe that this is the method for wrecking the new Constitution. I think that this method will not enable the Congress to wreck the reforms. I go further and say that one uniform rule will not be applicable to all Provinces. The matter requires to be investigated on the combined basis of principles and prevailing circumstances.

Speaking for myself, I am still of that mentality which some are pleased to describe as crude, in other words, I believe in the boycott of Legislatures. But that has been given up by the Congress and in Mahatma Gandhi's words "the Parliamentary mentality has come to stay" If Congress members are to get into the legislatures, it will only be a logical as well as tactical step to capture all the points of vantage which can be captured without the Congress members having to make any compromise or working alliance with any party or group of non-Congress members of Legislatures. In other words, it will be the duty of the Congress members to form the Council of Ministers in every province in which they are in a majority by themselves in the legislature.

Obsolete Rule

The rule, which guided the Swaraj Party under the outgoing Constitution, is out of date and ought to be deleted. Under the present constitution the members of the Executive Councils of Governors and several other paid officials of Government are members of the Legislative Councils. Under the impending Constitution all members of the Legislative Lower Chambers, to which the Councils of Ministers will be respensible, are to be elected members and ministers are normally to be chosen from among them. Therefore, the rule of the Swaraj Party, to which reference has been already made, ought to be scrapped. The position having radically altered, the tactics have to be altered in correspondence.

If Congress members are in a clear majority in any provincial legislature, they can wreck the constitution or so use it as to strengthen the hold of the Congress on the people—which after all is going to be the deciding factor, only if they form the Provincial Government. Either the Governor of the province concerned shall have to accept the advice of the Congress Ministers or to dissolve the legislature and orders fresh elections which should be welcome to the Congress or to issue a Proclamation under chapter VI of part III of the Government of India Bill. A Proclamation of this sort will be the only evidence of wrecking the Constitution. What will otherwise happen is this. Placemen and profiteers will be found quite willing to become ministers.

Salaries.

Under the coming constitution ministers' salaries shall be in the initial stage determined by the Governor and the constitutional provision regarding the salaries has been so devised that a mere majority of the Legislature cannot prevent the ministers from drawing salaries. It has been laid down in Section 51(3) that the Provincial Legislature may from time to time determine by Act the salaries of Ministers and Section 60 defines the Provincial Legislature as consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and one or two Legislative Chambers. The result is that the initial provision made by the Governor cannot be altered except with his consent. It has also

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

After many meanderings, the Franco-Russian Pact has been signed. Hitch after hitch was reported, which necessitated frequent reference to the Governments of the countries concerned. What these hitches were, nobody knows. But they have all been removed at last; and the Pact or Treaty or Alliance is at last an accomplished fact. The Foreign Ministers of both the signatories have informed a waiting and wondering world that the Pact is aimed against no one in particular; but that it rounds up, as it were, the system of general security, commenced by the League and cemented by Locarno. But the wave of scepticism ushered in by Darwin, or even the Liberal Philosophers of the XVIII century, is too strong to make those against whom the Alliance might conceivably take effect swallow such statements without a bushel of salt. The speeches of Hitler and his coadjutor make it perfectly evident that they are in no way deceived; and that they are prepared for any emergencies that might arise against them out of such diplomacy of encirclement.

French Diplomacy

The "Manchester Guardian" of the 19th April last, remarks:—

"But the Stresa Report is like an epigram; the tail matters most. Nothing in it is so important as the announcement that Britain and Italy 'formally reaffirm all their obligations under Locarno'. But why should it be important to reaffirm what already exists? Because present events may be throwing a new light on Locarno. Last week it was announced that France and Russia are thinking of pledging themselves to mutual assistance under Article 15, Clause 7 of the Covenant. That Clause says that if the Council fails to reach a unanimous report in a case of alleged aggression, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take action (in the sense, it is assumed, of the majority report) against the aggressor. Those who think that the proposed French agreement is merely the old alliance in disguise do not know their covenant-cum-Locarno, or the skill of French diplomacy. Under article 2 of Locarno, Germany and France agree that they will 'in no case attack or invade each other or resort to war against each other.' But it is added that this pledge will not apply under certain conditions, and these conditions include 'action . . . in pursuance of article 15, paragraph 7, of the Covenant of the League of Nations, provided that in this last event the action is directed against a State which was the first to attack.' It, therefore—to take an imaginary case,—when the suggested Franco-Russian agreement had been made France should, under article 15 (7) of the Covenant, assist Russia in the East against 'aggression' by Germany she would not herself apparently be incurring the penalties of Locarno, nor would Germany be able to attack her without incurring them. Locarno was tied up most closely with the Covenant, and the Franco-Russian agreement, it seems, will follow the same model. If so, there are questions of interpretation which will require to be carefully examined.

Apposite Comment

The "Guardian" had not the text of the Treaty before it when it made this comment; and we have not available in this country the text of the new Pact even now. But it would be strange if this most apposite comment would not apply to the fullest, even when the complete text is available.

The speeches of responsible statesmen in the British Parliament last Thursday and Friday on the Foreign affairs have done nothing to minimise the War scare or the sense of an impending disaster, with which European countries seem to be saturated. The British preparations, including consultations with the Dominions, and the German counter measures,—or would it be more correct to call them provocations continue at fever heat; and it is likely to be little less than a miracle which would avoid another big war in a year's time or so.

Silver's Erratic Course

Meanwhile silver has continued its erratic course, adding to the confusion and bewilderment of speculators all the world over. A rich crop of rumours is being harvested in every country; and India is no exception as regards stories of devaluing or debasing the rupee. Simla is said to be anxiously watching the fluctuations in silver,—and well they might, even though the melting point is yet far distant. But if they reduce the silver content of the rupee, introduce one-rupee notes, or take any such measures? The speculation is too complicated to be indulged in at this stage.

Frankly Speaking

WHOSE FAULT?

The Germans are not wrong in their description of the Franco-Russian Pact. The Pact is, quite frankly, a militry alliance contracted against Germany and it is not impossible that it should also contain a number of secret "subsidiary agreements." But it ill behoves Nazi Germany to denounce the Pact as "endangering the peace of Europe." What has Germany been doing during recent times? She denounced unilaterally the military clauses of the Versailles treaty. And she has been re-arming at a speed and to an extent that are literally alarming. This mad rush to arms definitely endangered world peace. And, as Mr. MacDonald said in his famous "News Letter" article, if Germany did not trust others and deliberately challenged the peace of Europe, how could others trust her word and desist from making protective preparations? Military Alliances are certainly deplorable, in the long run they inevitably lead to war. But the responsibility for the Franco-Russian Pact rests mainly with Germany.

RED "MENACE" IN CHINA.

The Communist "menace" in China seems to be even more serious than recent cables regarding the defeat of Government forces indicate. The "menace" is advancing in almost all directions from Communist China. The province of Szechuan is, as reported in our Far Eastern Letter, in danger of being lost. Government forces are, of course, hurrying in elaborate strength to fight the Communist forces and Marshall Chiang Kai Shek has declared that if need be he would, in his own exalted person, direct operations against the Reds. Meanwhile, what is significant is the ability of the Reds to incite defection in the Government forces, and, as the report says, "several thousand Szechuan troops have gone over to the Red camp." The fact, is—and it has, indeed, been pointed out by anti-Communist writers on China—that the Reds have established their 'bona fides' in substantial and material service to the people in their charge. Consequently they evoke sympathy and support immediately they come in contact with that part of the Chinese population which is still suffering from social and economic ills.

NATURAL SYMPATHY.

Quite intelligibly enough, the Japanese press criticises the League of Nations for its attitude towards Germany. Japan, having herself cynically defied all obligations under the Covenant and coolly walked out of the League, cannot but sympathise with Germany. There is, of course, truth in the accusation of self-contradiction in the attitude of Great Powers "who have been obliged to recognise Germany's rearmament as an accomplished fact, and yet have adopted a resolution condemning future unilateral denunciations of treaties." But what else could they or the League of Nations do in the circumstances? Incidentally, the Japanese sympathy for Germany is also significant in view of the open suggestions of the existence of some sort of understanding or alliance between Japan and Germany.

ANNAMALAI VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP.

An earlier report had almost confidently predicted the appointment of Mr. S. Satyamurthi as acting Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. But now the United Press reliably learns that the Vice-Chancellorship has been offered to the Rt. Honourable Srinivasa Sastri. We wonder why Mr. Satyamurthi was not thought fit for the job. Is it because he is a distinguished and prominent member of the Congress Party in the Assembly? Be that as it may, we would welcome Mr. Sastri as the head of that educational institution. Mr. Sastri is essentially an educationist who strayed, in our opinion unfortunately, into politics and his return would be welcome indeed. Trained in the principles and traditions of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Sastri would prove a veritable boon to the Annamalai University.

-PRESS VIEWS-

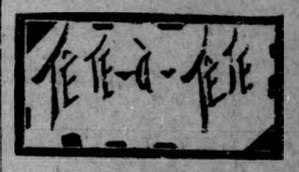
Expenditure On Social Services, And India.

The following are interesting particulars concerning the money expended on public social services in the United Kingdom during recent years. The totals for England, Wales and Scotland which do not include expenditure out of loans for capital purposes or out of capital receipts are (to the nearest £1,000,000) for 1900; £36,000 000 for 1910 £63,000,000, for 1920 £307,000,000 for 1930 £468,000 000 and for 1932 £490,000,000. The fact that various social services were established during the period under review is reflected in the amounts; the figures for 1900 and 1910 for example, not including any expenditure on unemployment or health insurance benefit, or on widows', orphans' and old age contributory pensions. It appears that for England and Wales unemployment benefit in 1932 cost £56,654,000 while the estimated amount for 1933 was £43,488,000. The respective figures relating to transitional payments are £45,060,000 and £43,483,000. Health insurance shows a decline from £33,616,000 to £32,500 000 for the same years old age pensions and education show an increase from £606,000 and £916,000 to £36,626,000 and £38,509,000.

These figures are so staggering that it is futile to draw comparisons and point to conditions in India which is a very poor country. At the same time it must be pointed out that if wealthy princes and other persons in India treated even their surplus incomes (apart from capital) as a trust for society, the face of the country would be different.—"Bombay Law Journal"

Ajra Commission's Report

The Government of Kolhapur State have accepted the Ajra Firing Inquiry Commission's recommendations, including the immediate dismissal of the officials concerned and the award of compensation to the families of those who were killed and to injured persons. It is very rarely that a Government in this country admits the mistakes of its officers and punishes them in this manner, and the Kolhapur Durbar are to be congratulated that they did not allow considerations of prestige to influence their judgment. How we could wish district officers and other local authorities in British India too were made to understand that their future prospects depended on the proper discharge of their duties, and that they should not expect that the Government would side with them even though they were wrong and deserved to be punished. There has recently been a riot at Firozabad. Let the Government order an impartial inquiry and find out why the officials who were expected to maintain law and order so sadly failed in the discharge of their duties, and inflict deterrent punishment on the erring official or officials concerned.—"Leader".



HATS OFF TO GRIGG'S "LAISSEZ FAIRE"

Headline.

As a polite and respectfully suggestive hint that he was talking through his hat?

* * * *

Mr Baldwin declared that the Crown was a "great symbol of our race and our unity throughout the world".

Mr. Baldwin did justice to his Briton's pride and patriotism, and, of course, he was addressing the members of the Primrose League. But he forgot that his words would be read by Irishmen, French, Canadians, Boers, Indians, Africans etc., also.

* * * *

We are not surprised to learn that during the recent search of Socialist literature, the Patna police took away, among other things, (a) the minutes of the Kisan Sabha (b) the photograph of Lenin and (c) Cole's book on "Money". For, we do not share our contemporary the "Searchlight's" regret that the police should be devoid of intelligence and a sense of discrimination. These qualities are bound up with knowledge. And, with knowledge, intelligence and a sense of discrimination assume dangerous possibilities. They might lead to a sympathetic understanding and even appreciation of Socialism. Which will never do.

* * * *

The Bangalore Municipality is presenting an address of welcome to-day to Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President.

We hope the news doesn't seriously shock the Duchess of Atholl M. P who, with true Imperialist Grace, has adopted Bangalore as Her Grace's own.

* * * *

Talking of grace, Bori Bundar writes: "To-day we think in terms of the fine old Tudor phrase, the King's Grace, rather than the King's Majesty."

And to-morrow "we" will again resume thinking in terms of the fine old Tory phrase, the "Empire's" majesty.

* * * *

The only effective blow to end Untouchability is, says a correspondent, a legislative enactment.

We agree. But, as our correspondent himself suggests, the "rock" on which the legislation may be wrecked is opposition by the Government of India. And a rock is a rock.

* * * *

We read of a Pacific Conference, representing seven countries, being held in Tokyo.

But before we could really enjoy the paradox we discovered that it was a conference of countries situated round about the Pacific Ocean.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Europeans Beaten By Indians

So runs a headline. But it refers to the result of the International football match played at Calcutta. So reassure yourself please.

* * * *

Madame Sophia Wadia leaves next Thursday for Spain to attend the International Congress of the P. E. N. Clubs.

A gathering of Toreadors of the pen?

* * * *

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association a good deal of emphasis was laid on the question of diets and feeding.

Surely at the Baby Week a reference to birth control would have been not only relevant but pointedly instructive also.

* * * *

English Papers Please Copy

"London May 4.

.....After a terrific struggle and goal-less first half, Westwood was presented with a gift of goal in the second half....."

—Reuter

All concerned are doing well, we hope.

* * * *

She: "I shall never forget the spot where you gave me the first kiss."

He: "Good—then perhaps I shall find the tobacco pouch I lost there."

KING IS RECONCILER OF PARTIES AND POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

Bombay Jubilee Committee Chairman's Broadcast

The following message by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, Government of Bombay, Chairman Bombay Jubilee Committee was broadcast on Monday evening:

This is an occasion for sincere goodwill and rejoicing all over the British Empire. The British Crown is a symbol of unity between the far-flung dominions that, together constitute a family, known since the Great War, as the British Commonwealth of Nations. The bond that links them together is the silken bond of loyalty, fellowship and love between all members owning a common allegiance to the British crown.

The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor's reign is an occasion for solemn thanksgiving. It is also an occasion when each member ought to recall the duties that one owes to another, and the benefits derived from a common union—what England owes to India in promise and fulfilment and what India owes to England in safety, in the awakening sense of nationhood, and in fruits of civil liberty all round. The twenty-five years of His Majesty's reign opened for India with the transference of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. It was at this time that the first note of equal, partnership of India with Great Britain was sounded as we know from Lord Hardinge's memorable despatch on the subject.

DECLARATION OF AUG. 1917

The famous declaration of August 1917, which accepted responsible Government as the goal of British rule and policy in India, was followed by the first instalment of reforms in fulfillment of that policy, in 1919. In 1921, the King's message to the Assembly, clarified the position still further by embodying the word "Swaraj" as an equivalent of the phrase. That, again, has come to be defined as no other than Dominion Status.

Looking over this long period of twenty-five years, one cannot help recalling moments of deep anxiety personal, national and imperial—personal as in the case of serious illness through which His Majesty passed and recovered, national and imperial as in the terrible catastrophe of the Great War between 1914—1918. All these anxieties have been safely tided over, for which we owe deep thanks to the Providence, the giver of all good. The aftermath of war and the economic disturbance all over the world as its consequence, need not detain us here. Nor the difference inevitable when the question is not of one community, race, nationality or creed, but of the interests of all those that together form His Majesty's Indian Empire.

ABOVE POLITICS AND PARTIES

The King is above politics and parties. He is the reconciler of parties and political differences. The King "is of no class being above all classes." "In a season of turmoil the Crown remains the calm at the heart of the storm." His position and function are "to represent the ultimate sanctities of the commonwealth, which endure behind passing fevers and bewilderments". It is in this spirit that we must understand the occasion that celebrates the Silver Jubilee of the reign of our beloved sovereign, the grandson of our beloved Queen Victoria the Good.

A GREAT FAMILY

It calls forth our heartfelt gratitude, loyalty and love towards the throne, that has meant so much for the emancipation of India. The message that we should all lay to heart is to learn to live as a great family united by the bond of living, active sympathy and unsparing in such service and devotion as will broaden our vision, deepen our loyalty and strengthen the bond between Britain and India the bond that will mean as years roll on, the bulwark of security from without and assurance of self-Government and disciplined liberty from within.

SIR P. M. MEHTA QUOTED

In the words of India's noblest citizen and patriot uttered exactly twenty-four years ago in connection with Their Majesties' advent in India in 1912, "may the King's watchful eye be always upin us in our weal and our woe;" may his unceasing interest and sympathy cover and envelope the development of our destinies, and his example be a stimulus to all concerned in the administration of this country." These words were spoken by that great statesman of India, the late Sir Phirozsha Mehta at a public meeting held in this city, on the 13th April 1911, and they are as much true to-day as then.

THE KING'S ASSURANCE

For, the King-Emperor, broadcasting from Sandringham to the Empire during the last Christmas has assured us that "he may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection", and that if he is so regarded, it will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of his reign of five and twenty years". We, who claim Bombay "as being the only city in India to be a Royal city", ought to greet Their Majesties with our sincere heartfelt and spontaneous loyalty, as if they were to-day present in our very midst.

I conclude this brief tribute to Their Majesties on this occasion, with a prayer for good health and long life to them and continued peace and prosperity to the Empire over which they rule.—A. P.

H. M. King George and the Prince of Wales. H. M. King George

'CONFER TITLE OF MAJESTY ON NIZAM'

Madras Muslims' 'Loyal Congratulations And Prayer'

MADRAS, May 6.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations in the City commenced this morning with a salute of 31 guns from the Fort. A ceremonial parade was held at the Fort by the Second Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment under the Command of Major Pereira, when the Union Jack was unfurled, the Battalion giving the Royal salute.

Thanks-giving services were held in the churches, temples and other religious institutions.

The All-India Depressed Classes Association, through its President, Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., has sent a telegram offerng loyal congratulations to His Majesty on the completion of 25 years of "memorable, beneficient and glorious reign associated with important political advancement of the depressed classes in India" and heartily wishing His Majesty many more happy years of rule over the Great British Empire.

The Anjumane Himayathae Islam, Madras has telegraphed offering His Majesty loyal congratulations and praying that the title of 'Majesty' be conferred on the Nizam on the auspicious occasion.

There has been a large influx of people to the City taking advantage of the concession rate offered by the Railways.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE SENDS GREETINGS

TRIVANDRUM, May 6.

The following message has been sent to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress by the Travancore Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, on behalf of the people of Travancore through the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States:

"The people of Travancore beg respectfully to convey to Your Majesties their loyal and sincere congratulations and felicitations on the happy occasion of Your Majesties' Silver Jubilee and pray for Your Majesties' long life and happiness."—A.P

AT NAINITAL

NAINITAL, May 6.

Nainital was 'en fete' this morning on the auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, The station was gaily decorated abounding in colour pageantry. His Excellency the Governor took the salute. Three rounds of volleys were also fired.

Later prayers for the long and prosperous life of Their Majesties were offered by Hindus and Muslims in their respective places of worship.

Flags have been on sale here for the last three days.—A. P.

The ex-Sultana of Turkey, who has come to India in order to visit her daughter in Hyderabad.

OPEN AIR THANKSGIVING SERVICE

Viceroy And Executive Councillors Attend Ridge Function

SIMLA, May 6.

Over six thousand people attended the open air thanksgiving service at the Ridge for Their Majesties' long life the preservation of Monarchy and for the purpose of drawing closer to each other the units of the British Commonwealth.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Young, Vicar of Christ-Church and Rev. Robertson of the Presbyterian Church and the form of prayer was the same as used to-day in the Cathedral Church of St. Pauls by Their Majesties' special command.

The Viceroy, the Countess of Willingdon, the Commander-in-Chief Lady Chetwode, members of the Executive Council, their wives and all high civil and military officials in the station were present.

All public buildings are decorated with the Union Jack and will be electrically illuminated tonight.—A. P.

JUBILEE PRAYERS IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 6.

Large congregations attended the Thanksgiving Service held this morning at the places of worship of different denominations in Hyderabad and Secunderabad in commemoration of their Majesties Jubilee.

Prayers were offered for the long life of Their Majesties.

The Nizam declared to-day a public holiday all over his dominions.—A. P.

Jubilee Parade At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

There was a large gathering to witness the Jubilee Parade, of which Sir Suleman, the Chief Justice took the salute.

Services were held in all the churches. Hindus offered prayers at the Sangam and Muslims in mosques. A special function was arranged in the High Court which was addressed by the Chief Justice.—A. P.

25 BEACONS ON NILGIRI PEAKS

Jubilee Celebrations At Ootacamund

OOTACAMUND, May 6

An impressive military parade at Wellington this morning marked the begining of a series of events in connection with the Jubilee Celebrations at the Summer Headquarters of the Madras Government.

The Governor attended the parade which was watched by huge crowds and took the salute at the march past.

Later, His Excellency accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine attended the solemn and impressive State service at St. Stephent's Church at which the Lord Bishop of Madras officiated. The vast congregation included all the Executive Councillors, the Ministers and several high civil and military officials and non-officials of all castes.

At the same time the St. Mary's Catholic Church held a service, the Bishop of Coimbatore officiating. All the temples and mosques held thanksgiving services, Sir K. V. Reddi, Law Member representing the Government in one of the temples. The feeding of poor then followed.

BEACONS ON 25 PEAKS

To-night besides the illumination of all private and public buildings 25 chief Nilgiri peaks will flame with shining beacons visible from the distant plains below.

The Governor gives his broadcast message at 7/12 p.m. and the state Banquet at the Government House will culminate the day's festivities.

KING THANKS SCOUTS

The Governor received the following two replies from His Majesty:—Please thank the people of the Madras Presidency for their congratulations and assure them how much I appreciate their good wishes. The King sincerely thanks the Boy Scouts of the Madras Presidency for their kind and loyal greetings.—A. P

TRAVANCORE HOLDS JUBILEE DURBAR

TRIVANDRUM, May 6.

The most important of the functions in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations in Travancore State was the State Durbar held this afternoon at the Durbar Hall when the "Kharita" from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Maharaja of Travancore was read.

Early in the morning there was a parade by the Nayer Brigade when the Maharaja took the salute and Lieut. Col. Garstin, Agent to the Governor-General, the Elayaraja, Maharani Satu Parvati Bai, Princess Karthiga Thirunal, Dewan Sir Mohomed Habibullah and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer were prominent among the officials and non-officials present.

This was followed by festive entertainment all over the city and the feeding of the poor.

After the Durbar school children were entertained with light refreshments and then there was a procession of school boys in which about 3,000 children participated.—A. P.

COMMUNIST INCIDENT AT JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

family brought all the classes into personal touch which moved the Empire to adopt the family as its own. As we lift our hearts to thanks-giving let us bow in prayer to God to continually bless the King and Queen so that we may uphold peace, preserve the principles of liberty and justice and give an example of the community wherein all the citizens are servants are of common weal.

The Duke of York wore the Rear Admiral's uniform and the Duchess pale blue, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret pale pink. The Prince of Wales in his uniform of the Colonel of the Welsh Guards accompanied by Queen Maud of Norway, the Duke of Gloucester, Princess Royal Harewood and the two sons of the Duke of Connaught

A storm of cheering rose up when Their Majesties left the Palace at 10-54. The King wearing his Field-Marshall's uniform, resplendant and august figure in scarlet and gold, with his white-cocked hat, seemed almost awed by the tremendous demonstration, smiled and saluted the crowds with a white-gloved hand. Their Majesties were obviously touched by the sincerity and spontaneity of their tremendous welcome.

SCENE AT ST. PAULS.

The scene at St. Paul's was moving and unforgettable and symbolical of England's glory, the King with the Queen by his side and surrounded by members of his family joined with the people in simple thanks-giving. Members of the Corps Diplomatic added grandeur and spoke of the link of friendship between the Britain and other countries. The display of uniforms indicated the part many had played in the Empires march of progress. Statesmen in imposing court dress, famous admirals in gorgeous fulldress, great soldiers in dazzling apparel and array of lovely women gracefully gowned with flashing jewels made up the inspiring brilliant picture. Shafts of sunlight poured in through the strained glass windows high up the eastern side of the south transept but the nave was grey in the Shadow. Cheers from the streets rose like sea-waves whilst within the organ music trembled among the colonades of the vaulted roof. The great assembly pulsated with life and colour excepting a square filled with rows of scarlet seats facing the high altar The King and queen sat at the two simple chairs. Blackboarded dignitaries from the East sat with the ladies attired in flowing silken shawls.

THEY LOOK RADIANT.

There was tense a moment as the Duke of York's procession passed the South Africa House, a mounted policeman's horse bolted and dashed towards the procession and was checked only a few inches from the Duke's carriage, the rider being thrown off and the horse secured by a foot policeman.

The Duke of Kent wore his Naval Commander's uniform, Princess Marina pale beige, picture hat trimmed with feather. The Queen who looked a regal figure in silver and diamonds sat by the King's right and seemed thrilled by the enthusiasm and smiled graciously bowing to left and right as

(Continued on Page 10.)

Jubilee Provides Memorable Scenes

Demonstration Of Loyalty And Affection In Front Of Royal Palace

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 6.

London's great week-end of carnival reached its climax when shortly before midnight thousands of sightseers began to take up their positions along the whole Jubilee route, while hundreds of people slept in the Hyde-Park, the gates of which were kept open at the King's command. The continuance of warm and fine weather is predicted.

The Jubilee eve provided more memorable scenes, and Their Majesties were accorded a tumultuous greeting by a crowd of 10,000 when they appeared in the balcony of the Buckingham Palace, while the cheering crowds were demonstrating their loyalty and affection.

The King has sent his equerry to place a wreath at the Cenotaph in memory of the Empire's dead.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS

(Continued from page 1).

section of the trustees, it was stated, did not want to have the mosque illuminated.

After the police settled the dispute, the domes and the walls of the masjid were illuminated.

Some of the Masjids at Pydhoni were not illuminated, and some others were only beflagged. Only the Hamida Masjid was illuminated in this section.

The Badri Mahal Mosque was bright with lights and the priest of the Bohra community offered Jubilee prayers.

BLAZE OF LIGHTS

Some buildings in the Fort were attractively illuminated. The floodlights of the St. Thomas Cathedral, the Town Hall, the Bori Bunder Clock-tower and the Churchgate B. B. and C. I. Railway offices were notable.

The buildings round the Flora Fountain like those of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, the Central Bank of India, the Gresham Building, the High Court and the Rajabai tower were a blaze of attraction. The Flora Fountain in the middle with its 'island' spanned by multi-coloured lights was a high spot in the whole panorama.

Corporation Buildings were prominent by the symmatrical lighting arrangements.

People made a carnival of the whole night and stayed out long. The hotel-keepers reaped the bumper harvest. The rush was so heavy that customers had to be catered behind closed doors.

JUBILEE SPECIALS

Residents of the Suburbs poured into the city for sight seeing on Monday night, and there was heavy rush of suburban traffic. From Borivli to Churchgate, twelve special trains were run and fifteen extra down trains were detailed by the B. B. and C. I. to cope with the traffic.

Within the city itself, the B. E. S. T. Company put four double-decked tram cars, lavishly illuminated, on the track, and these cars run over all the routes in the city reaching the furthest terminus. The two illuminated buses were despatched along all the bus routes, even to the distant corners of Worli. The Electric House at Colaba, is perhaps the best illuminated building in the city, the current flowing through many coloured bulbs.

The Flora Fountain spraying and playing in all directions added to the charm and was aflow with illuminations on all sides.

SILVER JUBILEE STATE DINNER

(From the Government House).

BOMBAY, Monday.

A special Thanksgiving Service at St. Thomas Cathedral held this morning marked the official commencement of the Silver Jubilee celebrations in Bombay.

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, with Lady Brabourne drove in State from the Secretariat to the Cathedral escorted by the Governor's Bodyguard. The route from the Secretariat to the Church was thronged with an enthusiastic crowd who lustily cheered the Governor as he passed along.

The Church was packed to its utmost with officers of State Ministers, Judges of the High Court and Civilians.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne attended in State a Special Thanksgiving Service in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Monday.

Lady Brabourne distributed sweets to children at Kasre-Husseini Baug in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Special Thanksgiving Service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Bhuleshwar in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay held a State Dinner at Government House in commemoration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee on Monday. The following guests were invited:—The Rt. Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. C. W. A. Turner, the Hon Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, His Grace the Archbishop, the Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, the Hon: Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, the Hon: Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, the Hon: Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, the Hon: Mr. Justice F. B. Tyabji, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Rear Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, The Hon: Sir Phiroze Sethna, The Hon: Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, the Hon: Sir Homi Mehta, the Hon: Sir Nasarwanji Choksey, the Hon: Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Mr. J. H. Garrett, M. J. P. Brander, Major General H. S. Needham, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar Mr. L. Wilson, Sir Maurice Brayshay, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Mokshagundum Visvesvaraya, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Purshottamdas Thakusdas., Sir Lullubhai Samaldas, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Sir Kikabhai Premchand Sir Govind Pradhan Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Sir Jehandir Boman Behram, Sir Dossabhoy Bhiwandiwalla, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla, Sir Jamshedji Duggan, Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Mr. W. R. Tennant, Mr. T. J. Clement, the Count of Caravonica, Mr. C. P. Da Mesquita, Ferreira, Mr. J. E. Jacobs, Dr. H. A. Sonderreger, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. C. M. Lane, Mr. C. G. Freke, Mr. H. F. Knight, Mr. J. A. Madan, Mr. K. F. Sen, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani Mr. W. D. M. Clarke, Coaptain V. S. Butler, Captain H. A. B. Digby Beste, Major A. J. Ransford, Captain R. M. Philby, Captain A. G. Maundrell, Captain C. H. Corser, Captain, C. E. B. Simeon, Captain M. P. Cooper, Colonel D. R. C. Hartley, Colonel G. D. Moore, Mr. K. Kapp, Monsieur F. Chalant, Dr. P. P. Klemens, Mr. F. De Iturriaga, Dr. E. Banasinski, Mr. Sayed Abdul Hamid Khan, Mr. Agha Mirza Abdussamad Khan Aliabadi, Mr. H. S. Waterman, Mr. S. Michidzuki, Mr. B. Thorstenson, the Revd. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Mr. G. E. Bennett, Mr. C. B. B. Clee, Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, Mr. M. Slade, Mr. H. T. Sorley, M. F. O. J. Roose, Lt. Colonel E. D. Caddell, Lt. Colonel W. W. Gillum, Lt. Colonel B. D. E. Darell, Commander J. N. Metcalfe, Commander H. P. Hughes Hallett, Commader T. M. S. Milne Henderson, Lt. Colonel E. C. Walters, Lt. Colonel O. G. Edwards, Lt. Colonel W. H. Hammond, Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, Mr. P. B. Advani, Mr. J. F. Gennings, Lt. Commander G. V. G. Beamish, Major C. W. Beart, Major D. S. H. Woodward, Mr. Tsunywoo Diny, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, Mr. Leslie Blunt, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Mr. E. H. Curling, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. J. J. Flockhart, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. W. Lamond, Mr. W. G. Lely, Mr. F. Low, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Mr. J. F. Macdonall, Mr. T. G. Mackenzie, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. W. M. Petrie, Mr. E. C. Raid, Mr. J. G. Ridland, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Mr. T. Sinclair Kennedy, Mr. J. D. Sherston Baker, Lt. Colonel R. S. Moberley, Captain R. W. Brett, the Revd. Dr. V. Gracias Lt. H. Morland and Mr. H. B. Orr.

Feudalism In India

PLIGHT OF PEOPLE IN SMALL JAHAGIRS

Our Readers' Views

(By N. G. DEO)

"But Man, Proud man
Drest in little brief authority
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep."

The feudal dovecots of Kolhapur are aflutter owing to the publication of the Surve-Russel Commission Report on the Ajra tragedy and the strong measures which His Highness the Maharaja has taken to punish the delinquents and prevent a repetition of such an episode. The report is a scathing indictment of the Ichalkaranji administration. All right thinking men will heave a sigh of relief at the happy termination of the deplorable episode and congratulate H. H. the Maharajah on the sense of Spartan justice which he has displayed. But efforts are being made in certain quarters to misrepresent matters and elcit public sympathy for the officers concerned. Speculation is rife as to whether an apepal against His Highness's decision, in law, lies and if one would be preferred.

To the average British Indian subject or that of a large, well-governed State like Kolhapur the feudal character of the feudatory administrations is inconceivable. Here, in the backwoods of these ancient Jagirs still linger the injustices and abuses which made medieval feudalism such a curse to humanity. The smaller a Jagir is the greater the abuses. The Jagirdar, in not a few cases, imagines himself to be a puissant ruler with complete independence in his internal administration, arrogates to himself sovereign attributes and grinds down his 'subjects' through an army of parasitic sycophants whom he miscalls by such names as 'Karbhari', District 'Magistrate', etc. He has to maintain a whole administrative parapharnalia on the slender balance of the revenues which are usually dissipated on his personal luxuries. A little sympathetic imagination will make one realise the pathos of the plight of the poor peasants. The slightest resistance to illegal exactions is construed as a rank sedition and is visited with condign punishment. They dare not appeal to the Suzerain because any such attempt is treated as gross insubordination. If they approach the Political Department its stereotyped reply is that it does not interfere in the internal affairs. In the words of Diwan Bahadur Latthe "While these classes (poor subjects) are left to the mercies of the prince, a small and powerful class in the State (the Jahagirdars) is given the monopoly of the entire solicitude of the Paramount Power" It is impossible for the inarticulate masses to get their grievances ventilated through the press. Firstly, they do not know how to reach the press and secondly the petty autocrats redouble their operation on these whom they deem to be agitators. If there is one place in this country where the doctrine "Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium" is revoked with the result that flagrant wrongs go unredressed it is in many of these Jahagirs.

Feudalism in the twentieth century! A contradiction in terms. And yet it is tragic fact. I venture to think that such need not be the case. I shall endeavour to show in this article that that long arm of the suzerain can be stretched across the Jahagirs for the succour of that unfortunate portion of humanity which is doomed to eke out its living in the small back-woods of these little principalities.

Adult Franchise

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Municipal Corporation rejected Sjt. M. R. Masani's proposal for the adult franchise which was in the form of an amendment to Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill which seeks to widen the Municipal franchise. The arguments advanced against Sjt. Masani's proposal deserve public consideration. It is impossible to have democracy unless we have adult franchise as it is the basic principle of good government. Time is quite propitious for such a measure to be introduced as it would do away with the malpractices witnessed during elections and there would be adequate and proper representation. Some members of the Corporation opposed this adult franchise proposal on the grounds of illiteracy reigning rampant in the country and considered it an act of folly if adult franchise was introduced. Even the House of Commons sitting in Committee denounced Major Milner's (Lab.) proposal to add a new clause giving power to the Provincial legislatures to introduce adult franchise.

Miss Maniben Kara exposed the absurdity of the "illiteracy' argument. Literacy or illiteracy should not be the criterion for franchise as there were many rich people who are illiterate but they are entitled to vote. Mr. Meyer Nissim's proposition considering Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill "as premature in view of the impending reforms" was passed by a large majority. What does the rejection of Sjt. Masani's proposal for adult franchise and Mr. Nissim's proposition considering Bole's Bill as 'premature' indicate to the masses? Do the Municipal Corporation play the role of real representatives of the people?

The introduction of adult franchise is not a dangeros experiment as it would form the foundation for character building. The Congress stands by the masses and it advocates adult franchise. It would not be unwise if a vigorous campaign for widening the franchise is launched at an earlier date.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Kaira, May 5.

Malad Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, the undersigned resident of Malad, have to address this to you in connection with overbridge at the Malad Station.

Whereas there were formerly 2 ticket offices, one on the East side and the other on the west, there is now only one ticket office on the west side and the ascent to the overbridge from the east side is closed. Consequently, those who reside on the east side of the station cannot enter the up-platform from this side and are compelled to take a circuitous way through the wicket gate at the railway crossing to enable one to enter the station from the western end of the overbridge.

This is a great hardship inasmuch as we are required to cover a considerable distance before we can reach the up-platform and it means not only a great loss of time to us but much worry to womenfolk and school-going children.

If entrances to the overbridge are to be closed as is done in this case, the very object for which overbridges are provided are frustrated.

Under the circumstances we have to request that the entrance to the overbridge from the east may be re-opened for the use of passengers and arrangements may be made for the issue of tickets from this side of station.—

PASSENGER.

A Disclaimer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to invite a reference to the news appeared to have been contributed by your correspondent at Thana appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 1st May, 1935 page, column 4. It is mentioned therein that the Indian Christian referred to in the news is alleged to be an employee of the Bombay Talkies Ltd. We beg to contradict this news as the Christian youth under reference has never been employed by the Company.

We shall be glad if you will kindly publish this contradiction.—

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.

for THE BOMBAY TALKIES LIMITED,
HIMANSURAI,
for Managing Agents.

May 3.

A. I. V. I. Association

A Reply To Mr. Kumarappa

(By JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN)

I

Some months back, in an article in the "Harijan", Gandhiji wrote in reply, if I remember aright, to some question of a friend, that, though he had his own views of economic and industrial organisation, his scheme of village industries organisation was not intended primarily for the experimentation, much less the realisation, of those views. His aim was much humbler, he said, namely, that of rendering some economic service to the villager by raising his productivity and income and by making his habitat healthier and less exposed to the exploitation of the cities.

But, some of his followers are, in the old French idiom, more royalist than the King. The more enthusiastic of them have discovered in the idea of the Village Industries Association a fundamental principle of social organisation—a principle that transcends all others, including Communism, both in its inherent goodness and its value of stability.

Thus we find Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel proclaiming that true Socialism in India can come only through the development of village industries. (One wonders if the Sardar will own up to the logical conclusion of his reasoning, namely, that true socialism obtained throughout Indian history—indeed, World History—except during the past century or two!)

We have, again, Dr. Pattabi Seetaramayya growing lyrical in his praise and exaltation of this great idea. To him the A.I.V.I.A. represents the realisation of a dream of social reconstruction and cultural regeneration. It is difficult to imagine any one being so completely swept away by his own eloquence as the learned doctor from the South!

Staggering Claim.

However, I am not concerned with these opinions here. My present concern is with the recent interview of Professor Kumarappa given at Patna, which has appeared in several newspapers.

Professor Kumarappa is not a politician and, therefore, is not given to exaggeration. He is a trained economist and a scientific thinker. As the Organising Secretary of the A.I.V.I.A., Mr. Kumarappa is a most responsible exponent of the scheme, the fulfilment of which is his task more than any one else's.

It is natural, therefore, that great value should attach to his opinions on this subject. And it is for that reason, that, finding serious flaws in his thinking, I have felt compelled to present my criticisms to the public.

I should like to make it clear at the outset that I am not concerned in this article with the Village Industries Association as an immediate scheme for rural uplift or a scheme for winning Swaraj. I wish to examine here the Association as representing a scheme of social reconstruction—excelling even Communism as Professor Kumarappa has claimed.

It is a staggering claim to make. One wonders what new forces have been discovered by its modern proponents in an economic system which is as old as human civilisation. For, after all, village industries are nothing new in the world like collective farms and factory soviets. And, therefore, when some one comes forward claiming the highest social virtues for a thing which was a commonplace only a century ago, one's curiosity is really aroused.

But, is the curiosity fulfilled? I am sorry to have to reply in the negative.

What is Mr. Kumarappa's thesis? It centres round two conceptions—centralisation and decentralisation. The first he rejects—though not wholly as we shall see—as entailing exploitation and violence. The other he holds up as the ideal cure for all economic mal-adjustments and injustice.

Fatal Compromise.

Mr. Kumarappa, like the Communist, is interested in finding out the basis of an economic order that is free from exploitation. He also wants that order to be free from violence. This basis he finds in decentralised production. "If each man" he writes "is to retain the product of his labour (i.e. to be free from exploitation) the logical conclusion forces us to adopt decentralisation of production as the only way out."

It is, of course, obvious that if each individual worked for himself with his own tools and consumed what he produced, he would retain the full value of his labour for himself. At the same time it should also be obvious that if a thousand persons 'worked together,' not for a third party, but 'for themselves' and 'consumed together all that they produced, still each one of them will get the full value of his labour.

Professor Kumarappa accepts the first as the only sound and permanent system (though after makng a fatal compromise with the second as we shall see), while he rejects the other—which is the essence of Communism—as veiled Capitalism and invokes the picture of galley slaves and other such forms of brutal exploitation to discredit it.

Evil Of Exploitation.

Let us examine this concept of decentralisation a little more closely. It should be remembered that under decentralised production, the worker is completely free from exploitation only when he grows his raw materials, owns his tools and consumes his produce himself. If the stage of production has risen above this primitive level and the worker has to buy his raw materials and sell his produce, he at once comes within the orbit of the exploitation of the middle man. To do away with this form of exploitation also it would be necessary either to primitivise further the methods of production or to organise co-operative buying and selling. But, the latter solution entails centralisation of organisation and all those dams of idealism, of which the Professor speaks and which we shall examine presently. Will it, therefore, appeal to the professor? If not, then he must force down the methods of production to a much lower level than he at present contemplates.

Then, there is another form of small-scale production—tilling of the land by individual peasants—which, even though the tiller may be working for himself, may entail exploitation. This, exploitation arises from the fact that the land which the peasant tills is "owned" by another person, and therefore instead of keeping all his produce to himself he has to part with a portion of it to that owner. Thus here, inspite of decentralisation, there is exploitation.

How does the professor propose to eradicate this exploitation? The socialist solution is to make the tiller himself the 'owner' of his land collectively with others and to educate him to work on his land as a member of a co-operative or collective organisation. This latter method the socialist urges for the purpose of improving agricultural productivity, of bringing agriculture under a planned economy, of developing a social rather than an individualistic outlook among the peasants, of preventing the re-growth of predatory forces in the countryside.

In an agricultural country like India, where landlordism is widespread, economic exploitation would not cease by decentralisation of commodity production. The problem of the exploitation of the peasant under landlordism will have to be faced? Will the A.I.V.I.A.'s answer be different from that of the Socialists? I would be thankful to Prof. Kumarappa if he enlightens me on this question.

(To Be Continued.)

No Desire To Embarrass Nizam's Government

ARYAN LEAGUE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO MISSIONARY WORKER

Better To Have Justice Obtained By Methods Of Persuasion

The Secretary, International Aryan League, writes:—

The restrictions placed on the entry of Pandit Ram Chandra Delhvi, well-known Aryan Missionary, into the Nizam's territory for doing Arya Samaj work, have not yet been removed. The Aryasamajist public all over the country is considerably agitated over this question and feel that the restriction imposed upon him are tantamount to interference with the liberties of the Aryan Church by the H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. A considerable section of Aryasamajists is strongly in favour of disobeying the order of Nizam's Government with a view to question its validity in a court of law. Pandit Ram Chandra had accordingly written to the Nizam's Government that if the said order was not withdrawn, he would constrained to proceed to Hyderabad inspite of the said order and seek redress through a court of law.

The Aryan League has, however, not yet accorded him the desired permission and it is in this connection that the following correspondence has been exchanged between the League and Pandit Ram Chandra Delhvi:—

APPEAL FOR PERMISSION

The following is the copy of the letter addressed by Pandit Ram Chandra to Mahatma Narayan Swami, president of the International Aryan League:—

"Some time back I applied to you for permission to proceed to Hyderabad Deccan in order to vindicate my position as a peaceful and law-abiding citizen and a responsible preacher of the Arya Samaj who employs the method of synthesis in dealing with the other religions of the world. My last reminder to the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments of His Exalted Highness' Government was dated the 15th December, 1934. The reply to my repeated reminders was received about the 1st of February, 1935. The reply is, of course, discouraging.

Under the circumstances, I beg that, considering the gravity of the situation and the momentous character of the tremendous issues involved, you will accord to me the desired permission, for I am fully confident that I shall receive justice at the hands of His Exalted Highness' Judges or, if necessary, at the hands of His Exhalted Highness' who is expected to be fountain-justice and the spring-head of graciousness.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the President to Pt. Ramchandra:—

"I am in receipt of your letter dated the 25th April, 1935. In reply I have to say that your solicitude for the good name and reputation of Arya Samaj propaganda work and your consciousness of your unique responsibilities as one of our foremost and most respected missionaries are commendable. You will, however, realise that the policy of the Aryan League has always been that of conciliation and accommodation, and I am keth to sanctton any action that may be calculated to embarrass the Government of his Exalted Highness so long as there is the slightest chance of an honourable and amicable settlement. The Sabha is yet exploring avenues for such a settlement and I hope that the Almighty Father of all nations will so guide and direct all parties concerned that the results of these parleys will tend to the glory both of the gracious ruler of Hyderabad and of Arya Samaj.

I trust that these considerations will weigh with you and you will agree with me that it is better to have justice combined with graciousness and obtained by methods of persuasion even though it may take time than to knock at the door of courts of justice.

If unfortunately this method fails—I trust the catastrophe will not happen—we shall have no option but to have recourse to that method but let it be done in the very last resort."

"New Deal" In India

More About Co-operative Colony Scheme

(By Capt. J. W. PETAVEL)

III.

We all know how twenty men working together well organized and equipped can produce half a dozen times as much as they would working alone; how a hundred might produce a dozen times as much. That is the "collectivist" principle on which socialism would give well-being to all. What we have to understand is how we might "collectivise" people who are in debt, or who want to earn a little capital for some undertaking. Examples we have had show particularly how easily we might "collectivise" Indian peasants needing a small sum for their rehabilitation in a suitable co-operative organization. They would work, on it or would send a member of their family to work on it for a time to earn a surplus by their well organized labour.

We need not begin with great collective farms," costly to equip and needing specially trained managers. A better way, probably, would be colonies that would give each man his little holding, but that would make every possible arrangement for co-ordinated working, and that would give every help that science and good finance can give to the selected men we should choose for the pioneering. There should be suitable industries to employ their whole time usefully, and that of their families. But the industries might be privately owned, working on agreed terms with the colony, and having through it, the support of the public.

Colony Plan In Villages.

But evidently without even establishing colonies one might find in some villages, men who would be willing to work in a "colony" plan. There would be an agreement between the organizers and the men that their extra earnings would be used for their financial rehabilitation. On those terms the necessary arrangements would be made and the public would agree to support the industries. Every possible way must be tried. One success might lead rapidly to many applications of the principle helping some selected men out and making them prepare the way for the others. Different organizations might be coming into existence and, co-operate, would form a "Witzwil system" suitable to the particular requirements. The Rural Reconstruction Association of Poona (282 Sadashiv Peth) is studying the problem practically.

When the necessary experience had been gained, colonies might be established on "marginal land," to bring it to good condition for cultivation by well organized labour. In that case the surplus earned would be the increased value of the land. Witzwil has done profitable reclaiming work.

... Colonies Near Factories.

Colonies could also be established as near as practically possible to factories and places of industrial employment, and near towns generally, for people to work in well organized half their time, working the other half in a factory or in other employment in the town.. Factory work and many other kinds of work may very well be done on a half-time system if suitably organized, two men taking one job between them. There are many cases in which it would be very advantageous to the employers.

The best plan would be to have the colonies near enough to the place of employment for a system of half-day shifts to be possible. When that was not possible a plan of day and day about, or week and week about would have to be adopted, according to the distance of the colony. In any case arrangements would be made for the workers to bring produce to the towns. This would at least reduce travelling expenses practically to nothing and in some cases enable the men to make some trading profit.

We know now that in a well-organized colony system the workers suitably helped by their well organized children, would be able to maintain their families under the best conditions, with education for the young, by their half time labour, so that their whole industrial earnings might be used for a purpose of rehabilitation agreed upon between them and the organizers of the colony.

In those ways the great sums that are now paid by industries and in the towns generally as wages might be used for the uplift of the peasants instead of being used for moral ruin as they are too often now.

Real Problem.

India's real problem is to make the land yield more to feed her increasing population rural and urban. One asks therefore how the co-operators' "new deal" would affect that problem. First it would enable the peasant to have the help, often quite trifling, that he needs to carry out improvements of his holding. Often he needs no more than food on credit whilst he is engaged on improvement work. The organization would enable him to give, as a security for small loans, his power or the power of a member of his family to work in one of its industries. With a co-operative organization such loans would be possible, and might be of the greatest importance. Then the organization, by giving value to the peasant's time, would tend to make him enter into all possible arrangements with his neighbours for advantageous kinds of joint cultivation. It would, of course, be part of the organization's business to help and encourage such arrangements in every way. As a next step it would tend to bring people to work permanently in semi-industrial employment part-time industrial work and part time cultivation.

This would tend to bring population together in central localities where they would cltivate a very small plot intensively to produce some articles of food, and work part-time in the industry. The bulk of the land would then be left to be cultivated in large fields by very few people, working with the best machinery, making it yield the maximum it was capable of yielding.

"Garden Cities."

That is the solution of the problem of making the land feed an increasing population. It is the solution of the problem of enabling all to enjoy under healthy and economically good conditions the advantages that progress offers. It would mean the passing of the industrial worker as we know him, and of the town as we know it, the passing of the peasant and of the village, and the advent of the semi-industrial and semi-land worker, living in the "garden cities". Those are the conditions under which, as sociologists know, the worker is at his best morally, intellectually, physically and economically.

The age of the machine thus gives us every reason to hope. The co-operator's new deal will make the machine the servant instead of the master. It might very soon give the Indian peasant the little crumb that he needs to satisfy his wants.

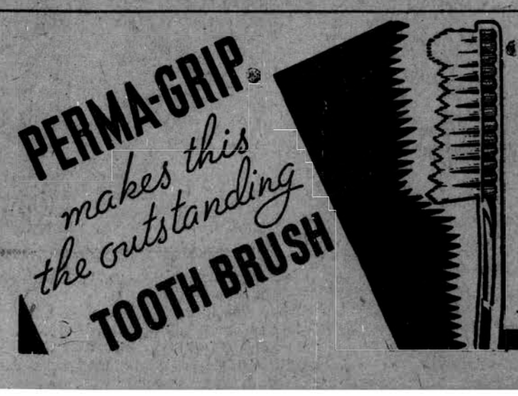
JUBILEE DAY IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 6.

A cannon from Sitabuldi early this morning announced the Silver Jubilee Day simultaneously with the peal of bells from different churches in the city.

At the ceremonial police parade the Commissioner of Nagpur inspected the Guard of Honour and distributed the Jubilee medals to some police officers. Food and clothing were distributed to 5,000 poor and the Fakirs were given a special dinner.

Prayers were offered in the temples and mosques.—A. P.



● At last, an ultra-modern tooth brush—a tooth brush embodying all the features of the famous Pro-phy-lac-tic *plus* the new PERMA-GRIP process—a process that actually *welds* the bristles into the handle securely, permanently.* No other brush gives you this feature—no other brush offers such security from loose bristles, infection and annoyance.

Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

Pro-phy-lac-tic
TRADE MARK
Perma-Grip

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

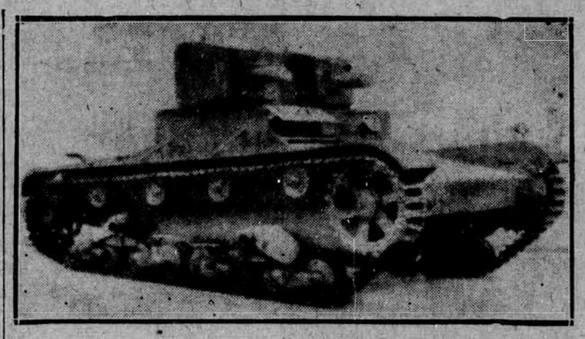
This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.



British Light Tank weight 6-8 tons; height 2.1 m. speed 30 km. per hour. This tank has also been delivered to foreign countries: Poland, Russia, and U. S. A.

Light Tank Replaces Armoured Car In India

The conversion of the Armoured Car Companies, R. T. C., in India into Light Tank Companies is being continued, writes the Military correspondent of "The Times". The 9th Armoured Car Company which is stationed at Delhi, has recently been equipped with light tanks. The 2nd at Peshawar and the 7th at Quetta had already been converted.

This process offers a contrast with statements made during the discussion of the Army Estimates to the effect that the utility of tanks in Asia was dubious, and that India was not a suitable place for them. For the change is the sequel to prolonged experience.

At Quetta, for example, the light tank company has been operating for two years under difficult conditions, and during exercises has covered over 100 miles a day for several days on end. Moreover, it has shown its ability to move in the dark over rugged country that had not even been reconnoitred beforehand.

These performances have made a strong impression on officers of the other arms, and the way in which the machines and crews have stood up to the test is the more notable because appreciation of their value has increased the call upon their services. Apart from their offensive value in tactical manoeuvres they have shown their powers in delaying action.

They have also been invaluable at times in reconnaissance, in spite of a reluctance to run the risk of using them up, since they are few, in this duty. But their ability to carry on after moves that have tried out the horses of the cavalry and to carry reconnaissance beyond the range of the cavalry created opportunities for them to demonstrate their value in this service.

Transparent Glycerine Soap not good for the Health of your Skin!!!

READ WHAT THE "SOAP GAZETTE AND PERFUMER" OF AMERICA SAYS IN ITS ISSUE OF DECEMBER, 1933:

Describing a certain New Soap, the Journal says, on page 13,—"as a Toilet product this Soap also suffers from the faults common to all transparent glycerine soaps, the main defect being the drying effect it has on the skin....."

READ What English, German and Indian Scientists say about

GODREJ Vegetable Toilet Soaps

Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says HERR KARL LUSURTZE, a German Skin Specialist:—

"After long personal use and subsequent chemical tests I unhesitatingly give your Vegetable Soaps the place of honour as health and beauty Soap....."

Says Major DICKENSON, Government Chemical Analyser, Bombay:—

"Godrej's Soaps are perfect in all respects."

Says Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S. (Ex-President of Indian National Congress):—

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the most excellent qualities of Godrej's Soaps. I have used them now for the last ten years and have found them better than the best soaps manufactured in Europe or for that matter any other country. I recommend them to the Indian public both from the point of view of their excellence and their being made in India."

Factory:—GODREJ SOAPS LTD., DeLisle Road, Bombay, 11.

SOLE AGENTS:

Nadirshaw Printer & Co.,

21, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branches:—157 B, Dharamtoola, CALCUTTA: The Mall, LAHORE: Esplanade, MADRAS & KARACHI

HEALTH can be regained, vitality restored, nerves conquered. Bodies filled with all manner of drugs will not induce either sleep, energy or composure, but a dose of Enervin every day will help to create self-confidence and mental alertness. Enervin is a natural tonic, without drugs, made from the finest fruit juices. So to

Keep healthy—take ENERVIN

'IT MUST do you good'

Enervin Agency,
P. O. BOX No. 888, BOMBAY.

Available at All Chemists

SMOKING, DANCING AND CHEWING BANNED

Zionists Dethrone Leader Because He Is "Too Mild" For Them

America's most picturesque and eccentric religious leader passed into the cold shadows of defeat on March 27. He is Wilbur Glenn Voliva, head of the Zionists, one of whose chief dogmas is that the earth is flat, cables the New York correspondent of "News Chronicle."

For 23 years Voliva has ruled Zion City, Illinois, the home of the sect, as autocratically as Calvin once ruled Geneva. Now he has been beaten by his own mildness.

To-day his remarkable experiment in theocracy was shattered at the polls, where the voters defeated all the Dictator's candidates save one. Voliva's nominee for mayor was beaten by 1,700 to 1,400, and all his men were swept from the City Council.

Then the venerable Prophet, gathering his long cloak about him, hurled anathemas at those who had defied him. "My opponents are doomed to hell!" he said. "They are in league with Satan!"

"BLUE LAW" SINS.

Oddly enough Voliva's downfall is due to his efforts to temper the harsh puritanism of his government with concessions to the modern spirit. Voliva had introduced numberless "Blue Laws," under which cigarette smoking, dancing, oyster eating, motion pictures, chewing gum, Sunday entertainment, and sleeveless frocks were all sins in Zion City.

In recent years, however, he has allowed the laws to become annulled by their non-enforcement.

According to Voliva the practical experience of governing men and women had taught him that they could not be made good by laws. This liberal attitude, however, produced a revolt among the stricter members of the sect, who asserted that the Prophet had strayed from the path of holiness marked out by John Alexander Dowie, its founder.

OYSTERS ARE WICKED.

The success of this bloodless revolution in Zion City has caused jubilation. Newly elected officers declare their determination to restore and rigorously enforce the "Blue Laws."

Crowds swarmed outside the Prophet's house yelling derisively and tooting motor horns.

In future persons in Zion City found smoking cigarettes, dancing, eating oysters or chewing gum will be fined or sent to prison.

DON McCORKINDALE MAKES COME-BACK

Knocks Out Opponent In Fifth Round

Some twelve months ago Don McCorkindale, the South African heavyweight, sustained an injury to his back that most people thought had put an end to his ring career.

He has, however, made a remarkable recovery, and returned to oppose Frank Borrington (Derby, in a 10-round contest at the Crystal Palace.

Borrington may not be in the first flight, but he is, nevertheless, a very useful "trial horse", and the convincing way in which McCorkindale won indicates that he has completely recovered his form.

McCorkindale was none too sure of himself in the opening rounds, and Borrington, very confident, got home with heavy swings from either hand. McCorkindale, however, forced the pace in the second round and was much the better boxer.

Borrington was inclined to swing widely and often missed, though he did score with several hefty blows to the head.

Naturally, after his prolonged absence, McCorkindale's judgment of distance was a bit faulty, but in the fourth round he assumed complete control and weakened his opponent with well-placed punches.

These had their effect, and in the fifth a well-placed right to the chin dropped Borrington face downwards to be counted out.

Solicitors' Eagerness To Purchase "Sentinel" Has Unfortunate Result

On Saturday evening the motor Rally caused great dislocation of traffic and the public were put to great inconvenience. Trams and buses ran much behind scheduled time and many people who were held up in the traffic jam did not get home till late.

In the chaos which reigned pickpockets reaped a rich harvest, particularly along Hornby Road where the foot-paths were crammed with people anxious to see the decorated cars wending their way slowly to the racecourse.

Misfortune befell a well-known solicitor, who was travelling in a bus between Flora Fountain and Warden Road. In his anxiety, to purchase Saturday's copy of the "Sentinel" the gentleman in question lost a wallet containing Rs. 100 and a gold sovereign.

Great value is attached to the latter which was treasured by the loser for many years.

The BEST were notified of the loss immediately but so far no trace has been found of the missing wallet or its contents.

Engineering Benefits Must Be Carried To Rural Areas

Systematic Clean-Up Of Villages & Provision Of Good Drinking Water, Most Urgent Necessities, Says D. B. Ayyangar

BANGALORE, May 5.

"The age in which we are living can, without fear of contradiction, be called the Engineering Age. Almost every aspect of life is touched by this. If we look around we see that progress in Engineering is confined more or less to urban areas. We should now carry the benefits of engineering to the rural areas. The rural areas in which about 80 to 85 per cent. of our population live are almost entirely neglected".

Thus declared Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the course of his Inaugural address presiding over the 27th Session of the Mysore Engineers' Association which came off yesterday noon in the Daly Memorial Hall.

Diwan Bahadur K. Mathan, First Member of Council delivered the opening Address, welcoming the members to the Conference.

SYSTEMATIC CLEAN-UP

Continuing Mr. Ayyangar said: "A daily systematic clean-up of villages and the provision of clean drinking water are most urgent necessities. We often find that attempts are made for village improvements. A good deal of money is spent away on making indifferent kinds of road, or other works which cannot be said to be most essential. I request that whenever opportunities occur, we should do our best to impress on the village people and the village authorities that priority should be the works in the order of providing: (1) Good drinking water; (2) Cleanliness; (3) Schools; (4) Medical aid and dispensaries; (5) Roads; (6) Other amenities in their own order and urgency.

"We often hear", concluded Mr. Ayyangar, "of complaints of lack of money for these things but if we carefully think over, we will find that want of money is the want of appreciation of the relative importance of these things in proper perspective. That, really seems to be at the bottom of our villages not making real progress.—United Press.

Why League Ceased To Move In Gran Chaco War

(Continued from page 4.)

tion to the effect that they had suggested to the parties to agree on a plan based on the recommendations of the Assembly report, and had reason to believe that this plan would bring about satisfactory results. They added that Brazil and Peru had been informed of these negotiations and that they would be pursued by the four countries in concert. This elicited a statement from the Brazilian Government expressing surprise at this passage and adding that the Brazilian Government remained unaffected by the March resolution of the Assembly Committee, particularly as it thought that the essential condition for its co-operation was the participation of the United States of America

AMERICAN NATIONS' ASSURANCE.

A further point contained in the Assembly Committee's report and resolution was its mention of the statement made by the 19 American nations in August, 1932, to the effect that they would not recognise any territorial settlement not obtained by peaceful means, nor the validity of territorial acquisitions obtained through occupation or conquest by force of arms. The Committee repeated its satisfaction at this declaration, the spirit of which, it said, was in harmony with that of the Covenant, and which afforded an assurance that the efforts of the American States would be pursued in the same direction as those of the League.

CALLENDERS' "VERIBEST" ROOFING

has not been reduced in quality in order to compete in price with the many roofing felts that have been put on the market since its invention, which made flat roofs possible.

IT IS DEPENDABLE AND, WHEN LAID WITH CALLENDERS' MASTIC BY OUR EXPERTS GIVES THE MAXIMUM ROOF PROTECTION OBTAINABLE.

Sole Agents:—
William Jacks & Co.,
P. O. Box 335, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 15 POINTS

Holiday In London Markets

BOMBAY, May 6

All London markets were closed to-day on account of the Silver Jubilee celebration day.

BUSINESS QUIET IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton presented a steady undertone but business was quiet on account of holiday abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT WEAK

Chicago wheat ruled weak on account of selling pressure influenced by favourable weather report.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY STEADY

The New York Stock Exchange was very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 6

Previous closing	11.90
To-day's opening	11.90
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.75
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 6

The market was closed to-day.

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 237

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 6

Cotton was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important transaction and also due to holiday abroad. The undertone generally was steady as a result of the tightness of the Spot market.

Trading in July commenced at 11.90 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. The market opened quiet but later improved slightly on local buying support with the price rising to 11.92, otherwise there was nothing particularly interesting in proceedings.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.75 with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 6

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.88/11.88) 11.90/11.90
October (11.51/11.50) 11.60/11.59
December (—) 11.66/11.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.55) closed
American July (6.50) closed
Egyptian March (8.10) closed
Egyptian July (8.11) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 6
10-45 p.m

Broach July-August was nominally quoted at Rs. 239 at night. There was no business.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, May 6

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	7	9
Bradbury	„	0	7	0
E D S Group	„	0	7	3
Sassoon	„	0	7	3
Century	„	0	7	0
Toyo Podar	„	0	7	9
Great Colaba	„	0	7	3
Long Cloth (full weight 38—40 in.)				
Madari Brand	„	0	10	0
Daud Saheb	„	0	10	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Western	„	0	11	0
Hindustan	„	0	11	0
Century	„	0	10	6
Long Cloth X Quality.				
Apollo	„	0	10	0
Century	„	0	10	1½
Jam	„	0	10	3
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	„	0	10	3
Textile	„	0	10	1½
Spring	„	0	10	1½
Digvijay	„	0	9	9
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	„	0	9	7½
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	9	6
Century (Bugle)	„	0	9	6
Pehlad Siwala	„	0	9	4½
Hindustan (Tiger)	„	0	9	6
Western 92½—92½ (Circus Horse)	„	0	9	6
Tijuri	„	9	6	0
Sundri	„	0	9	9
Jubili	„	0	9	0
High Class Long Cloth.				
Alexandra 548	Per piece.	7	1	0
Alexandra 542	„	6	13	0
Kutiya	„	5	12	0
4141	„	5	0	0
50050	„	4	15	0
Long Cloth Vegetable				
Apollo	Per lb.	0	9	0
Century	„	0	9	1½
Digvijay	„	0	8	9
Moon	„	0	9	1½
Union	„	0	9	1½
Suryodaya	„	0	8	9
Salita				
1215 Manchester	„	0	8	6
1215 Kalyan	„	0	8	6
1215 Madhusudan	„	0	8	6
1215 Sassoon	„	0	8	6
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0	11	0
Crown	„	0	11	1½
Barsi	„	0	9	9
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0	10	3
Hindustan	„	0	11	0
Barsi	„	0	9	6
Western	„	0	10	4½
Crown 4310	„	0	10	10½
Gin Coloured				
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	8	4	1
1415 Ratilal	„	7	6	0
1579 MBW Century	„	8	9	0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10				
115 City	„	1	4	6
115 Hirji Kurla	„	0	14	0
115 Victoria	„	1	4	0
2142 Western	„	0	12	6
Lepad Big Size.				
Crown	per lb.	0	9	10½
Edsu	„	0	9	4½
Century	„	0	9	7½
Tex	„	0	9	9
Hindustan	„	0	9	9
Daud	„	0	9	7½
Rechal	„	0	9	6
Western	„	0	9	7½
Union	„	0	9	6
Apollo	„	0	9	6
Jam Mill	„	0	9	3
Jacob	„	0	9	6
Digvijay	„	0	9	8
Lepad Small Size				
Century	Per piece	0	9	6
Tex	„	0	9	9
Dukdi Yarns 12—13—14				
Pehlad 8711	„	0	10	10½
5250 I Keshri	„	2	5	0
9312 Sassoon	„	2	0	3
8712 Sholapur	„	0	11	0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 6

Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	4.85
To-day's closing	4.84 5/8

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 6

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95-1/2. Prices declined on considerable selling pressure influenced by more favourable weather news and liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 6.

All London markets were closed to-day.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 6

General Motor (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14) dol 14 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/8) dol 32
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 3/4) unquoted.

T. B. MENACE IN CALCUTTA

Greater Mortality Among Women Reported

About 2500 deaths occur from Tuberculosis every year in Calcutta and it is estimated that there are about 30,000 Tuberculosis patients in Calcutta, said Dr. T. N. Mazumdar, lately Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, while addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women at the Chowringhee branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The most striking feature of the disease in Calcutta, observed Dr. Mazumdar, was its preponderance amongst the female population. The worst feature was the terrible mortality amongst girls and young women. Between the ages of 15 and 20 years, for every boy that died of Tuberculosis, four girl died. Beween the ages of 20 to 30 for every young man that died, three young women died. Death rate from Phthisis in London was greater amongst males than amongst females, in other words, it was just the opposite of Calcutta. It was the retention of the purdah system in the densely populated lanes in the congested city, remarked Dr. Mazumdar, that doomed so many young girls to early death from Tuberculosis Another important factor was early marriage which subjected immature females to the strain of repeated pregnancies and prolonged period of lactation.

Causes of T. B.

According to the speaker, the causes of Tuberculosis in Calcutta may be summarised as follows:—Firstly, Insanitary housing condition with the evils of want of fresh air and sunlight intensified by overcrowding and the retention of the purdah system in a densely populated city; Secondly, ignorance and poverty, the former being responsible for promiscuous spitting and the latter for under-feeding and bad-housing.

If they compared the death rate of Tuberculosis in Calcutta, with some other principal cities, they found that the death rate in Calcutta was about three times that of Chicago and New York, two and a half times that of London, Edinburgh, twice that of Berlin, Hamburg Munich Birmingham, Sheffield one and half times that of industrial towns like Liverpool and Manchester. The hospital accommodation for Tuberculosis was very meagre in Calcutta. There were only about 200 beds in Calcutta for T. B. patients. They badly required a Hospital with three hundred beds, a Sanatorium outside Calcutta and at least four additional Tuberculine dispensaries.

Referring to Cholera, Dr. Majumdar said that this disease claimed a toll of 1200 lives a year on an average in Calcutta. The maximum mortality was generally in April and May. A good deal of cholera in Calcutta was water-borne. The unfiltered water was often used freely for domestic purposes during the hot weather and was a source of danger. Flies also played a great part in the spread of cholera. In Calcutta, cholera was essentially a disease of the Hindus, the death rate amongst the Hindus being double and sometimes more than ouble of that amongst the Mahommedans.

Giving his suggestions as to the improvements which were necessary for the betterment of the health of the city, Dr. Mazumdar observed: "Pubic health is purchasable. The more a city spends on sanitation, water supply, pure food supply, hospital accommodation, conservancy provision of parks and open spaces and the rousing of the sanitary conscience of the people by education, the lower will be the death of the city and the greater will be the average life of the citizen."

JAM FROM PAPRIKA

New Product Is Said To Be Rich In Vitamin C.

When the Hungarian chemist Szent Gyorgi discovered that the sweet red pepper that grows so abundantly in his native land is a rich source of vitamin C. the one that prevents scurvy—the food manufacturers saw their opportunity.

Its Budapest correspondent informs the American Chemical Society that vitapric has made its appearance—a jam made from the juice of ripened peppers (paprika). It gladdens the eye with its rich red color. Children cry for it because it is sweet yet not so sharp as the raw vegetable. House-wives mix it with foods.

The doctors bless the proceeding since the chemists have found that this paprika jam contains twice as much vitamin C. as lemon juice.

Copper After Conference

HIGHER TIN DELIVERIES

In spite of the disappointing results of the New York conference, to which reference is made in adjoining columns, the market will remain fairly active for some time as consumers will be anxious to replenish stocks. It would scarcely be surprising, therefore, if the copper price showed a further slight advance, but within a relatively short time the stimulating effect of the agreement will be spent. Leaders of the industry might well, then, study a statement which Mr. R. C. Stanley, the president of the International Nickel Company,, made a week or so ago. He said: "I am inclined to think that this industry as a whole, and all of its constituent companies as well, might intensify sales development and research activities, and inaugurate aggressive merchandising, as possibly a slower but surer cure for the ills of overproduction."

BETTER STATISTICS COMING

One of the decisions made at the conference was the establishment of an organisation for compiling complete statistical information. Although such a body would not, of course, affect the market position directly, its formation must prove a very sound step. Since the publication of official copper statistics (compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics) ceased in the autumn of 1931 the market has never been certain of the actual statistical position, and the unofficial figures tended to increase rather than allay any doubts. This uncertainty more than once was the indirect cause of prices being depressed, and for this reason the re-introduction of official copper statistics must be an important step towards the recovery of confidence in the market position.

The devaluation of the belga will inevitably be of great significance to the non-ferrous metal markets, as Belgium is a very important producer of copper, tin, lead, spelter, and cobalt. Only a small share of the outnut is used at home, and Belgian metal producers have suffered considerably in the past from the adherence to the gold standard. Probably the most important international effect of the devaluation will concern the spelter market, as Belgium has by far the largest zinc smelter output of any country outside the United States, amounting to 174,894 metric tons during 1934. It will be remembered that the International Zinc Cartel collapsed at the end of last year, and that the difficulties of the gold-country producers made one of the most important reasons for this breakdown. Thus, the devaluation of the belga should facilitate the efforts which are being made to re-establish the zinc cartel.

LEAD AND SPELTER DUTIES

For another reason these attempts will be assisted in the immediate future as the inquiry of the British Import Duties Advisory Committee on the effects of the duties on foreign lead and spelter is nearly complete. The lead and spelter markets experienced a sharp set-back early this week in consequence of the rejection of a suggestion made a week ago by some leading British interests. This proposal was that besides introducing a sliding scale duty, instead of the present fixed level of 10 per cent, London Metal Exchange dealing conditions should be changed from "duty for buyer's account" to "duty for seller's account." It seems certain, however, that a change in the dealing conditions will be included in the final recommendations of the committee. If that is so the most depressing effects of the British duties will be removed and negotiations for the establishment of a new zinc cartel will be considerably facilitated.

According to A. Strauss and Co. the visible supply of tin at the end of March was 18,533 tons, or 34 tons more than at the end of the previous month. The carry-over both in the Straits and in Arnhem, however, showed reductions so that the total visible supply of tin declined by some 710 tons. Total shipments in March at 8,105 tons, compared with 11,618 tons a month ago, a shrinkage due to the fact that the buffer stock exports were practically brought to an end during February. The most favourable development during March was the increase in deliveries from 6,720 tons to 8,071 tons: the United States deliveries rose from 3,905 tons to 5,495 tons Since, however, the market had expected this inerease prices were not affected by the improved statistics.

James Whale Tells All

DIRECTOR OF "SHOCKER" PICTURES LIKE "THE BRIDE OF FRANKENSTEIN" EXPLAINS HOW IT IS DONE

"No one knows what the subconscious mind really is—but we are all afraid of it. The mind conjures up fear through sight, through sound and through mental pictures and of the three the letter is to most intelligent people the most potent. What people see on the screen in a so-called "horror picture" is the equivalent of these ghostly pictures in the mind."

These are statements of James Whale, noted motion picture director and the man on whom has been bestowed the name of "shocker expert of Hollywood."

"In the filming of such a picture at 'The Bride of Frankenstein,' which I have just completed," says Whale, "and in which is depicted being, the whole story must be so built up as to implant one all-important thought in the minds of the audience. They must accept the one premise that life can be created. And the story must be so fashioned that, in spite of themselves, they are so carried away that they believe it implicitly—at least, for the time that it takes the picture to unfold. That is the whole secret. The whole of the theatre, both stage and screen, is unreal, and if for an hour and a half the audience can be transported into a strange atmosphere in which unnatural things happen—but appear to happen naturally and believably—the object of the film producer is accomplished. Any picture so produced is bound to succeed.

"Here are several ways in which any person can demonstrate the possibilities of building up a climatic untruth in the subconscious mind. Lock yourself in a windowless room alone, turn out the light, and put your radio on in such a way that all you get is screams and moans and unearthly noises produced by static. Unless you are the rare exception, you will very hastily switch on the light, fully expecting to see some terrifying intruder in the empty room with you.

"Or you might have had a nightmare. Most people even though they don't believe in dreams, half expect that nightmare to come true and the great majority of them would either sleep in another bed the next night or keep the bedroom light burning all the next night.

"You may have seen a sleight of hand performer. He makes a handkerchief disappear into thin air. You know it didn't do that, because it is, absolutely impossible, but your eye saw it and though you think there is something funny about it, your mind has to accept the message your eyes tell you, however wild.

"That is exactly what we have to do in such pictures as "Frankenstein," "The Invisible Man," and now "The Bride of Frankenstein." Only, it is more difficult to do on the screen than on the stage. From a considerable experience I can also state positively that the so-called shocker or horror pictures are much harder to produce successfully than straight narrative film productions can be.

"And in speaking of horror stories let it be understood that I am not referring to pictures which contain any repulsive features, or what I may all blood horror." I have no sympathy with gruesomeness on the screen apart from fantastic imagination."

In "The Bride of Frankenstein," the strange Universal drama, a woman constructed from parts of dead bodies is brought to life by half-crazed scientists as a companion for "the Monster," a man, similiarly created it the original "Frankenstein". Karloff is agan starred in the original role as the grotesque Monster, and the part of his newly-made mate is played by Elsa Lanchester. Other important roles are enacted by Colin Clive, Valerie Hobson, O. P. Heggie, Una O'Connor, Ernest Thesiger, Dwight FTye, E. E. Clive and many others.

COMMUNIST INCIDENT AT JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from page 7.)

the carriage moved forward.

Both Their Majesties looked radiantly happy.

A line of Whippet Tanks was drawn across the Whitehall palace. The people clambered on them but were swiftly dislodged. There were hundreds of fainting, the casualties including one guardsman and several other soldiers and bandsmen.

Soft soothing music filled the air as the Bishop of London attired in his gold mitre and rich cope, led the clergy from the West Door of the Cathedral. The Ministers of State occupied seats near Their Majesties.

The Prime Minister with golden epaulettes sat next to the stockier figure of Mr. Baldwin with smiling Sir John Simon towering above the Premiers of dominions, formed a tangible tribute of the personal bond to the King. Singing Te Deum high altar concluded service after which the Archbishop pronounced his blessing and the National Anthem was sung.

The scenes at Reuters building on the Embankment when the processions returned was one of unforgettable enthusiasm and splendour, while the sun was glinting on the Thames' bright decorations. There were enormous crowds on both the sides of the embankment, khaki lines of honourable artillery company. Unbroken lines of smartly clad police stood immediately behind the soldiers but had little to do the people being very good tempered. Prolonged clapping greeted the goldbraided tunics of busbys' splendid horses of the detachment of the Royal Horse artillery. Applause for the lifeguards who followed showed that they are still the popular favourites. As Their Majesties approached, the troops presented arms without fixed bayonets. The Royal carriage passed rather swiftly. The King looked bronzed and saluted slowly while the Queen beautifully gowned and jewelled bowed vivaciously to the right and left. The cheering was tremendous as Their Majesties came but died momentarily while the people at gazed at them and then broke out with renewed vigour. Delighted cheers rent the air when the Duke and Duchess of York's little Princesses facing their parents, appeared all agog, waving their hands frantically. The Duke and Duchess, smiling happily, were seeing how the crowd took the children to their hearts.

PRINCESS MARINA CHEERED

The Duke of Kent and Princess Marina got a big cheer also the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester.

Comic relief was provided by the arrival of a briskly-driven hearse-like vehicle, exciting ribaldry of the crowd. The vehicle bore the Royal Arms but its purpose was not disclosed. The Speaker's cumbrous coach was drawn by two glistening brewers horses swaying violently from side to side and drew mingled laughter and cheering as also remarks of sympathy for the occupant. Then when all was over except the passage of the guests Mr. MacDonald and Miss Ishbel, the Premiers of Dominions and Indian representatives who had splendid greeting appeared most gratified. Some of the guests' cars caused laughter by their attempts cut in and overtake. When once the processions had passed it was remarkable how swiftly the huge crowds melted away. On the Embankment resuming almost the accustomed appearance.

Scenes of enthusiasm were renewed as Their Majesties returned to the Palace arriving at 12-53. The ceremony was hitchless apart from the Communist incident. The police arrangements were perfect. After 15 minutes' cheering the King appeared on the balcony of the palace looking a dignified and happy figure bowing repeatedly. He was thereafter joined by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent and other royalties at which the cheering reached a cresdendo. Then their four grandchildren grouped in front of them, the crowd sang the National Anthem and spontaneously then struck up "Hee's a jolly good fellow," at which the King laughed. The crowd sang this three times. The first vehicle along the Embankment after the lordly-motors was a coster's barrow and the people cheered and laughed uproariously. The perky coster rising to the occasion raised his cap and bowed in the most dignified manner.

WISE AND STEADFAST INFLUENCE

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Mrs. Roosevelt attended the service in the National Cathedral in the President's unavoidable absence. The service was practically identical with that at St. Paul's in London. President Roosevelt sent the following message to King George saying that it was gratifying to contemplate the wise and steadfast influence of Your Majesty exercised for a quarter of a century. Many traditions which we in the United States have in common with the British people permit us to understand how deeply stirring to-day's anniversary must be to Your Majesty's subjects. We share their rejoicings.—Reuter.

HYDE PARK A CAMPING GROUND

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 6.

Hyde Park, throughout the night was a vast camping ground, while hundreds slept leaning against railings of Buckingham Palace. Thousands woke early stiff and sore, after the first experience of sleeping on the embankment or pavements along the route, yet were delighted at securing the front sites and began to cheer anything and everything. Enterprising dairymen especially were welcome not only by women and

(Continued in Col. 5)

(Continued from Col. 7)

children but even by some men who enjoyed, what to many was somewhat an unusual beverage. Sightseers at Ludgate Hill beheld the glorious spectacle at daybreak behind the golden spire of St. Pauls.

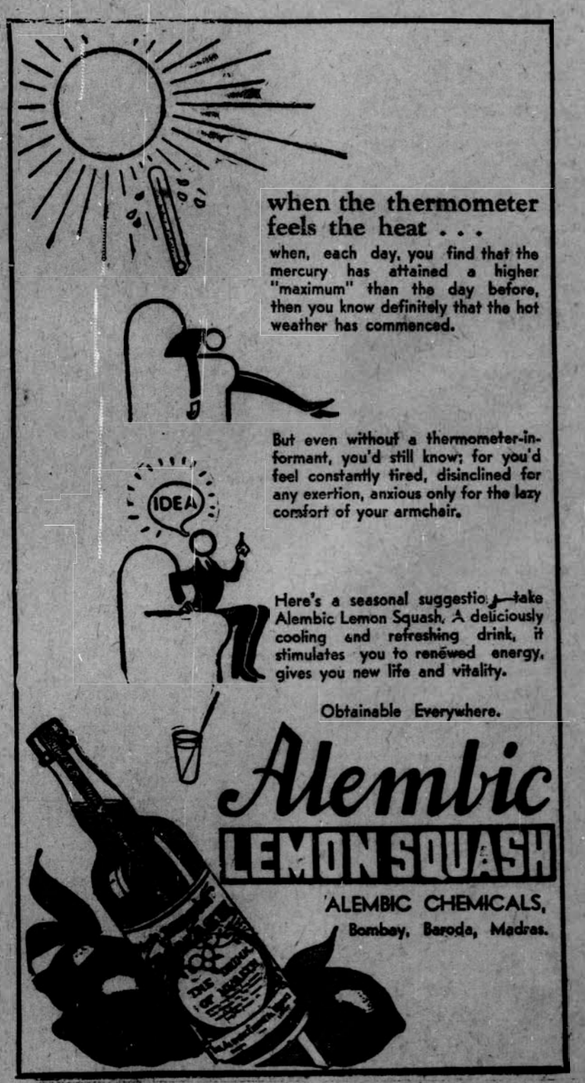
CHEERING CROWDS OUTSIDE

LONDON, May 6.

The King and Queen reaching the Palace on their return from St. Pauls took lunch with the Duke of Gloucester and the Grand Duchess Xenia Other Royalties lunched in another room.

During the meals the crowds waited outside the palace cheering, and later were rewarded by the King who changed into a dark grey lounge suit accompanied by the Queen now in a long silver grey dress stepping on the balcony. Both stood for two to three minutes listening to the tumultuous cheers and waving hands to the people below.

The King's next official engagement is to broadcast to the Empire at 20/00 hours.—Reuter


when the thermometer feels the heat . . .
when, each day, you find that the mercury has attained a higher "maximum" than the day before, then you know definitely that the hot weather has commenced.
But even without a thermometer-informant, you'd still know; for you'd feel constantly tired, disinclined for any exertion, anxious only for the lazy comfort of your armchair.
IDEA
Here's a seasonal suggestion—take Alembic Lemon Squash. A deliciously cooling and refreshing drink, it stimulates you to renewed energy, gives you new life and vitality.
Obtainable Everywhere.
Alembic
LEMON SQUASH
ALEMBIC CHEMICALS,
Bombay, Baroda, Madras.

BUYING COTTON IN MAY

Will History Repeat Itself?

For many years at about this time Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York have presented to their friends a remarkable table showing the possibilities of profit attached to the purchase of new crop contracts at the low point during the month of May. The record of the past 35 years shows that :

1. Purchases of January Cotton at the low point in May have, in every year of the present century, shown profits ranging from 53 to 1555 points :
2. In only five of the thirty-five years have there been intermediate declines of any consequence before those profits could have been realized :
3. In twenty-six of the thirty-five years considered, the low point was reached during the first half of May

Contracts for Delivery in	Lowest Price Touched During May.		Subsequent Highest Price.		Extreme Possible Profit (Points).	Lowest Price Touched Between Purchase and Attainment of Highest Price.		Extreme Intermediate Decline from Purchase Price (Points)
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.		Date.	Price.	
January, 1901	May 31	7.46	Jan. 31	12.75	529	June 8	7.47	None.
„ 1902	„ 10	6.93	Dec. 13	8.25	132	June 7	7.03	None.
„ 1903	„ 30	7.79	Sept. 26	8.92	113	Aug. 1	7.53	26
„ 1904	„ 1	8.52	Jan. 29	15.87	735	Oct. 9	9.10	None.
„ 1905	„ 27	10.63	Aug. 31	11.16	53	July 8	9.21	142
„ 1906	„ 5	7.64	Dec. 8	12.12	448	June 9	8.10	None.
„ 1907	„ 4	10.41	Oct. 19	11.31	90	Aug. 31	9.00	141
„ 1908	„ 3	10.24	Sept. 5	12.68	244	June 28	11.39	None.
„ 1909	„ 1	8.21	Jan. 23	9.78	157	Sept 2	8.25	None.
„ 1910	„ 7	10.08	Jan. 7	15.84	576	May 14	10.17	None.
„ 1911	„ 6	12.41	Oct. 14	15.01	260	June 3	11.98	43
„ 1912	„ 12	12.75	June 16	13.78	103	May 19	12.89	None.
„ 1913	„ 3	11.06	Aug. 2	13.19	213	May 31	11.17	None.
„ 1914	„ 9	10.81	Oct. 27	13.85	304	Aug. 15	10.72	9
„ 1915	„ 8	11.48	June 5	12.91	143	May 15	11.51	None.
„ 1916	„ 14	9.70	Oct. 8	13.20	350	July 16	9.08	62
„ 1917	„ 5	12.45	Dec. 1	21.19	874	May 12	12.94	None.
„ 1918	„ 11	18.49	Jan. 12	32.44	1395	May 18	19.08	None.
„ 1919	„ 24	22.36	Sept. 6	36.35	1399	June 7	22.40	None.
„ 1920	„ 8	23.53	Jan. 19	38.86	1533	June 8	26.93	None.
„ 1921	„ 24	32.38	June 4	34.93	255	May 25	32.39	None.
„ 1922	„ 24	13.54	Sept. 7	21.75	821	June 20	11.89	165
„ 1923	„ 1	17.80	Jan. 24	28.85	1105	May 2	18.37	None.
„ 1924	„ 12	21.50	Nov. 30	37.05	1555	July 30	20.52	98
„ 1925	„ 5	23.00	July 28	28.98	598	July 7	22.98	2
„ 1926	„ 13	21.40	July 27	25.10	370	May 18	21.64	None.
„ 1927	„ 1	16.80	Sept. 8	18.28	148	July 2	15.90	90
„ 1928	„ 2	15.72	Sept. 8	24.77	905	May 3	15.99	None.
„ 1929	„ 4	20.11	June 29	22.45	234	June 12	19.85	26
„ 1930	„ 24	18.45	Sept. 3	19.87	142	July 15	18.23	22
„ 1931	„ 5	14.19	June 2	14.78	59	May 6	14.32	None.
„ 1932	„ 28	9.13	June 27	11.06	193	June 8	8.87	26
„ 1933	„ 31	5.70	Aug. 29	9.72	402	June 9	5.36	34
„ 1934	„ 1	8.50	July 18	12.25	375	May 22	8.54	None.
„ 1935	„ 1	11.02	Aug. 9	14.03	301	May 2	11.15	None.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty prevailing at this time regarding the domestic and foreign outlook, primarily caused by various political and uneconomic steps of leading nations, the above figures strongly support the thought that the constantly recurring upward price movement of January contracts subsequent to the month of May is due to no fortuitous combination of circumstances. On the contrary, they seem to prove the existence, at around this time each year, of fundamentally strong underlying conditions.

Why Communal Pourparlers Broke Down

UNITY FORMULA EVOLVED BY RAJEN BABU AND JINNAH

Recently a Lahore Nationalist paper commented on a statement reported to havebeen made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari that the communal formula evolved as a result of the recent negotiations between Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President and Mr. Jinnah was the best scheme that could be devised under the circumstances and therefore the Hindus would do well to accept the formula and thus replace the Communal Award.

The Lahore paper referred to said that if Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the formula was the best under the circumstances, there should be something really good about it and expressed the hope that the formula might be made available to the public.

The "Associated Press" has secured from an authoritative source the formula evolved by Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Congress Leaders in consultation with Mr. Jinnah and the counter proposals, which the Bengal Hindus and the Sikhs from the Punjab put forward.

The following is the formula :—

(1) The franchise to be so framed and adjusted as to reflect the proportion of population of the various communities in the electoral rolls for the Provinces and the Centre and for that purpose differential franchise to be adopted wherever necessary.

(2) There shall be no overlapping of electorates or constituencies.

(3) That in the Punjab the Sikhs shall choose the number of constituencies for the seats allotted to them in the Award and thereafter the Hindus will have the choice to fix on such constituencies as they may desire for the number allotted to them and the remaining constituencies shall be allotted to the Musalmans as in the Award, excluding the seats allotted to Europeans, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Special Constituencies.

(4) In Bengal it is to be agreed between the Hindus and Musalmans that if any seats are obtained from Europeans, the same shall be divided between the Hindus and Musalmans and they should jointly try to persuade the Europeans to release as many seats as they could possibly do from the quota allotted to them by the Award. Subject to this the seats allotted to the Musalmans under the Award were to remain reserved for them, excluding the seats given to Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Special constituencies.

(5) As regards the other Provinces, the number of seats reserved for Musalmans was to be as given in the Award exclusive of Special Constituencies and those allotted to Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

(6) Similarly seats allotted to Musalmans in the Central Legislature were to be reserved for them.

(7) On that basis it is to be agreed that joint electorates shall replace separate electorates in all the Provinces and at the Centre.

This formula when placed before the Bengal Hindus was found unacceptable to them and they suggested certain counter-proposals. While they were willing to agree to reservation of seats for the Musalmans on the basis of joint electorates, they opposed differential franchise and demanded nine seats in Bengal and five seats at the Centre from the Musalmans.

The Sikhs also disapproved of the formula and they objected to the reservation of seats even on the basis of joint electorates as they wanted joint electorates pure and simple. Further they demanded five per cent. representation in the Central Legislature, one of the Ministerships in the Central Cabinet and twenty per cent. of the Services in Provincial and Local Bodies to be reserved for Sikhs in the Punjab Ministry more than half the number of Muslim Ministers.

It was found that it was not possible to reconcile these differences and therefore the negotiations were abandoned.—"A. P."

WHY COURT LAUGHED

CAIRO, (By Mail).

The jury filed into court at the Assizes here and the foreman stood up to deliver the verdict in a case in which two Egyptians were accused of incendiarism.

Every one leaned forward eagerly to catch the foreman's words—including the two witnesses who had given evidence in the case.

A gale of laughter blew though the court, however, when the juryman announced that the two accused were "Not Guilty" but that the two witnesses were responsible for the crime, and should be sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

A report has been received from Shahdara that a wrestler while having a wrestling bout died on the spot.

NOTED PUBLISHER FINED

Heinemann Ltd. To Pay £205 Penalty For An "Indecent" Book

(By Mail).

The famous publishing firm of Heinemann, Ltd., of Great Russell Street, W. C., were fined £100 and 100 guineas costs at Bow Street last month for publishing an indecent book.

They pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General (Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C.) said the sole topic of the book was sex, and it was garnished and served up with an amount of detail which could only be described as frankly indecent and lewd.

The Attorney-General continued :

"It is sometimes said that the frank discussion of sex is to be desired, That may be in an appropriate place and in a proper way. But frank discussion of sex subjects to one thing and the lewd treatment of that subject in a work of fiction is another thing.

"Nobody can say that the law has been harshly or censorially used in the course of the years—shall I say since the war? There has been a great deal of liberty and licence permitted, or good or bad reasons, but sooner or ater the limits of publications of this sort will have to be tested."

He added that Messrs. Heinemann were a firm of deservedly very high repute and he regretted the more that it had been necessary to take these proceedings.

6,000 COPIES SOLD.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C. (for the defence), said Messrs. Heinemann had been in business for 50 years, and their reputation was second to none. There had never before been any sort of complaint in regard to any of their publications.

He said about 6,000 copies of the book were sold, and when Messrs. Heinemann's attention was drawn to it they bought back every copy possible and had them destroyed.

The company were proud of their reputation, and if even an intimation had been given to them that this book was objected to their first act would have been to withdraw it from publication.

It ought to be possible, he said, for the Attorney-General or other responsible official to devise a means by which publishers could be informed that there was reason to object to any publication.

The Attorney-General replied that was a responsibility that neither fell on the Attorney-General nor any public authority and could not possibly be undertaken by them.

Mr. L. N. Sahu, Secretary, International Society for Crippled Children, Cuttack (Orissa) has issued an appeal to all Silver Jubilee organisations in India to remember the case of the crippled children of India while disbursing the amounts collected for the Jubilee Fund.

QUESTION OF SALE BEFORE EXPORT

British Customs Severely Criticised By Magistrate For "Petty Spite"

LONDON, April 17.
(By Airmail).

The British Customs were severely criticised by Mr. R. E. Dummett, the Metropolitan Police Magistrate, here when an important case came before him concerning the sale or non-sale of goods before importation into Britain.

Messrs. Boudurier, Fructus and Descher Ltd., importers, and Mr. Charles Thorne, managing director of the firm, were accused of making or causing to be made false declarations for customs purposes in regard to the importation of silk and velvet materials from Paris.

Br. B. M. Stephenson, prosecuting for the Customs and Excise authorities, said that the alleged falsity of the declarations was that the goods had not been sold before export but had been consigned to the defendant company by a French Company for sale in this country.

The contention of the prosecution was that the goods were, in fact, sold in Paris to other English companies, and were consigned to them through the conduit pipe of the defendant company. No suggestion of fraud was made either against Mr. Thorne or the company.

Mr. Thorne, in evidence, said that all goods of the French company imported to this country were sent direct to the defendant company for sale. Buyers of English firms visited Paris merely for the purpose of selecting goods, but the actual sales took place after the goods had reached the defendant company in England.

Dismissing the cases against both defendants, Mr. Dummett said that a "Bad blunder" seems to have been made. Having regard to the assurance that the case affected a small matter of £13, and that the company was paying £14,000 a year in duties, it was very difficult to get away from the idea that this was not only a blunder but was actuated by someone with almost petty spite."

He had come to the conclusion that the declarations were not inaccurate and that the prosecution was entirely ill-founded. "It was misconceived from the start, and initiated in a way which deserves the reprobation of the Court," he added.

Mr. Drummett awarded costs against the Customs of £10. 10s.

TELL-TALE FINGER PRINTS

The whole art of finger print science may be revolutionised by the invention of a Somerset police officer, and there is reason to believe that a powder produced by Detective-Inspector Webber of Taunton will dispense with the need of a camera in taking finger prints.

The present system involves the smearing of a powder which brings up the subject, and then it has to be photographed. The new powder will merely be smeared over the object where a trace of a finger print can be detected, and then a print of the subject can be taken without any photographic porcess.

The authorities are sanguine that after final tests the powder will enable finger prints to be taken from dark and dull backgrounds. A sharp black and white print will be taken from even a dull and rough wall.

All experiments carried out so far have been unqualified successes.

Tommies Killed By British Shells

"In Gallipoli men were killed by guns and shells manufactured by this company", said Major J. E. Marston, at the Vickers' shareholders' meeting. "You do not want anything like that to happen again. Armaments must not be supplied to possible future enemies of this country".

The author of this sensational outburst was a regular soldier in 1914 and went to France with the famous "L" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. He was wounded in action, taken prisoner, exchanged in 1915, returned to France and remained there until the end of the war with the 30th Welsh Division. He was awarded the D. S. O., the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

He resigned his commission in 1923 and has since written many books, some under his own name and some under the pseudonym of Jeffery E. Jeffery.

"We do not want a repetition of the tragedy of Gallipoli", he said. So say all of us.

BEGINNING IT EARLY

Girl Of Eleven Leader Of Gang Of Pick-Pockets

BIRMINGHAM, April 17.
(By Air Mail.)

A girl of eleven described as the leader of a gang of pickpockets, appeared before the Stipendiary here in company with three other girls, aged fifteen, seventeen and twentyfour. All pleaded not guilty to allegations of stealing women's purses and being suspected persons, of or reputed thieves, loiterring with intent to commit a felony.

The eldest girl was Constance Henderson. The girls of fifteen and seventeen were stated to be sisters.

Mr. Max Holdsworth (prosecuting) said that the girls worked together as a team.

Two members of the team of three would jostle the selected victim and the third member, generally the little girl, would attempt to pick pockets.

One day the little girl, Henderson, and the girl of seventeen were observed operating in the Lower Smithfield Market, Birmingham, by two detective officers. When arrested a purse containing five shillings, which the officers had seen the girl of eleven extract from a woman's handbag was recovered.

At the police station the girl of seventeen stated: "I don't like to say it but the little girl is the leader. She takes different girls with her everytime."

On another occasion the little girl, Henderson, and the younger of the two sisters went to a small draper's shop. While the others kept the shopkeeper engaged looking at dresses the little girl took her purse and went out of the shop, the others following hurriedly.

The Stipendiary (Lord Ilkeston) found the girls guilty of all the offences.

Chief inspector Richardson said that the little girl had a very bad character. She had been expelled from her first school, and, when she was detained at a girls' hostel, she told the matron that she would not stay there and, if she did, she would commit suicide.

She eventually ran away from home after, the inspector alleged, having attempted to set fire to a bedroom.

None of the other girls had been in any trouble before.

Henderson was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, the two sisters were placed on probation for twelve months, and the eleven-years-old girl was ordered to be sent to an approved home.

SUNRISE OVER EDEN

More than once in Berlin, before his breakdown Mr. Anthony Eden was called "Lord Eden," which may or may not have been prophetic. Doubtless the perage is within this young man's reach already. But such a meteoric rise invites a glance much further ahead.

Accidents apart, he will be Foreign Secretary of Great Britain some day. Everything is in his favour—youth, great personal charm, a genius for making light of heavy tasks and immense popularity abroad.

He is a likely Prime Minister of the future. But in these days of democratic government it is thought that a seat in the House or Lords disqualifies a man from holding the first office in the land. Thus, to write Lord Eden is certainly more than a little premature.

The Lord Privy Seal is the best-dressed politician, and abroad, where he is everywhere admired, conforms to the Continental idea of the perfect English "Milor." A story is told of his summoning a subordinate on the eve of his departure upon an official visit to Sweden. The subordinate presented himself, ready for a racking inquiry into the affairs under his supervision.

But Mr. Eden smiled his disarming smile.

"Tell me, my dear chap," he said, 'what does one wear when one goes shotting officially in Sweden?'

MAHARAJA ARRIVES WITH HIS UMBRELLA

Jubilee Visitor To London Takes With Him Also 38 Polo Ponies

The Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir—first of the King's princely Indian aides-de-camp to arrive in London for the Silver Jubilee celebrations—stood impassively on a platform at Victoria while his entourage and officials decided the way he should take to his car, says Mr. F. G. H. Salisbury, writing in the "Daily Express" in mail week.

First it was to the right, then to the left, then to the right. Then an especially authoritative "This way, your highness," swung the little procession again to the left and solved the problem.

This impassivity was all that the onlookers had to seize on, for the appearance of the Maharajah's party did little to satisfy imaginations stirred by stories of incalculable wealth and jewels that would blind the sun.

—AND A MACINTOSH.

But it was an impassivity, after all, properly in keeping with all the legends. Colonel His Highness the Shree Maharaja Harisinghji Bahadur, Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., stepped out of the train with a smile for the official who met him, shook hands, and thereafter simply waited for things to happen.

He wore a felt hat and a waterproof. He carried an umbrella.

His great height and his heavy jaw marked him even so as a personality. And things proceeded to happen beneath his expressionless eyes, just as they always do about a ruler whose income is reputed to be more than two million pounds a year.

The doors of his two cream-coloured cars, recently shipped from India, were opened by his British chauffeurs in their new dark green, silver-buttoned liveries. The little procession which he headed approached them correctly after that slight delay.

There were salutes from the chauffeurs, the slam of doors, and, with a melodious clang of horns, the two cars, labelled "Kashmir Two" and "Kashmir Three," slid out of the station towards the hotel where the Maharajah is staying.

POLO—AND RACING.

He has brought with him a polo team that includes Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung, his Minister-in-waiting; and he has brought thirty-eight ponies.

To-morrow he plans to go either to Norton, Gloucestershire, where the ponies are stabled, or to Epsom, where his five-year-old, Light Sussex, is running in the City and Suburban Handicap, a race which he won last year.

FURNITURE MAKERS GO GREEK

The flat Greek rear profile having become the thing in feminine figures, the furniture makers are following suit and reviving the style used by the Greeks 3,000 years ago.

The classic motifs and simple forms of this pure style are being followed in the manufacture of the newest furniture.

Like the fashionable figure, which is based on the straight lines of the Greek maidens, this furniture goes back to the Greeks of Homer's time for its inspiration.

EXHIBITION OF GLASS

What is believed to be the first exhibition of modern American glass in Europe took place in London beginning March 20, and lasted three weeks. Twenty-six examples of engraved glass, seventeen of which were shown in New York at the Knoedler Galleries, were included in the exhibition which was at the headquarters of the Fine Arts Society.

The pieces, all hand-blown engraved crystal, were designed by Sidney Waugh, American sculp-

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young!
Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking 'PHYLLOSAN' (Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) TO-DAY!

To revitalise your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

425 Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
the various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. [illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for-mese asking. J10

Changes In Nizam's Executive Council

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad To Retire?

Either Sir Fazli Husain Or Sir M. Visveswarayya Will Succeed If Sir Nizamat Jung Declines Offer

(From A Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 2.

Changes in the personnel of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council are likely to take place in the beginning of next month. The view that a Hindu gentleman should be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nawab Valluddowlah, seems to have prevailed and the choice is likely to fall on Raja Shamraj Bahadur, the head of an old aristocratic family of Hyderabad.

It is being assumed that H. E. the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadar is anxious to be relieved of the Presidential burden. Whether this is true or whether somebody's wish is the father of this thought, is more than I can say. But speculation has already started as regards his possible successor.

It is stated in well-informed circles that four names have hitherto been mentioned in this connection. The first is that of Sir Akbar Hydari. But Sir Akbar's insistence that he will be President as well as Finance Member at one and the same time is likely to go against him.

The second name is that of Sir Nizamat Jung, who was formerly Political Minister. This gentleman is a Mulki and commands the confidence, both of H. E. H. as well as the Residency.

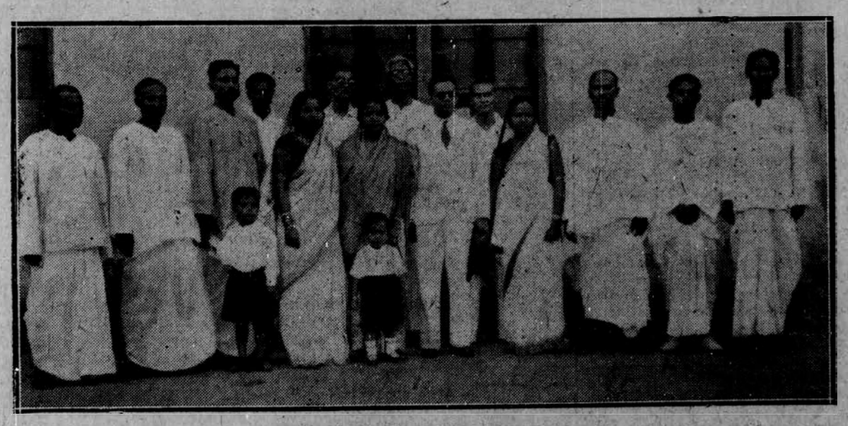
The other two names are Sir Fazli-i-Husain, who has just retired from the Viceroy's Council, and Sir M. Visvesvarrayya of Mysore fame. If Sir Nizamat Jung declines the offer, Sir Fazl-i-Husain will probably be approached in the first instance. Sir Fazli is a first rate administrator but he has, rightly or wrongly, been known to be a communalist, while Sir M. Visveswarayya is free from this taint.

As far as the Government of India are concerned, they are agreeable to any one of the four candidates, except that they would not agree to Sir Akbar holding Finance Portfolio as well as being President of the Council.

The choice really lies with the Nizam. If he succeeds in persuading his ex-Political Minister to take up the Presidentship, the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all. But if he has to look to British India for selecting the head of his Government, then the chances are equally divided between the knights of the Punjab and Mysore.

I understand that both Sir Fazl and Sir M. Visweswarayya are likely to make it a condition of their acceptance of Presidentship that responsible Government should be introduced in the State at the earliest possible opportunity.

Four fair cup winners in the Jubilee Motor Parade held on Saturday.



A group photograph taken on the occasion of the prize distribution and anniversary celebrations of the Anglo-Bengali School held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Sunday evening, Mr. K. C. Sen, (centre) presiding.

Handicaps To Indo-German Trade

Exchange Must Be Stabilised And Tariffs And Quotas Must Be Modified, Says Dutt

BOMBAY, May 6.

Mr. Choudhri Krishna Gopal Dutt, who had gone to Germany in September last to discuss the question of Indo-German trade, arrived to-day by S. S. "Victoria"; he is proceeding to Lahore to-night by the Frontier Mail.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the results of his mission Mr. Dutt said, that owing to exchange restrictions in some important countries of Europe, trade was becoming increasingly difficult.

So far as India was concerned Mr. Dutt said, that there was no hope of realising it except through compensation or barter business and even for that there were tremendous difficulties.

ECONOMIC ISOLATION.

Regarding the general conditions in Europe he said:

"Europe is suffering from a disease for which there is no better name than economic nationalism. Every country is ploughing a lonely furrow, and pursuing a policy of economic isolation, forgetting the fundamental economic law that no country could improve its economic position without international co-operation."

Mr. Dutt was extremely pessimistic about business prospects and he had no doubt that without stabilisation of exchange, a common monetary standard and removal or modification of restrictions prohibitions, tariffs and quotas, no economic revival can take place.

MENACING POLITICAL SITUATION.

Questioned as to the international political situation, Mr. Dutt refused to say anything; but pressed to state his views as to the possibility or otherwise of a war, he said that although the political situation was every moment growing menacing and most of the moves set on foot by some countries were unconsciously leading to a war, in his opinion it was not likely in the near future. He said:—

"Providence may frustrate the sinister designs of international crooks and war mongers." In his opinion no country wanted war but every country was afraid of her real or supposed opponents.—United Press.

BRAVEST DEED OF YEAR

Prince Of Wales Presents Gold Medal For Gallant Rescue At Sea

The Prince of Wales presented the Stanhope Gold Medal of the Royal Humane Society, awarded for the bravest deed of the year, at York House to Lieutenant Hugh Richardson, who was awarded the medal for saving the life of a sailor who had fallen overboard off Lamlabh Harbour.

Lieutenant Richardson carried out his rescue in the pitch blackness of the early hours of a stormy winter morning. He was on the destroyer Wolfhound in Lamlabh Bay when he heard a cry of and overboard. He ran to the rail of the ship and saw a man in the water. Seizing a lifejacket, Lieutenant Richardson plunged into the icy water and swam towards the man. In the meantime the Wolfhound's searchlights had been turned on and a whaler lowered.

Lieutenant Richardson reached the man and put the life-jacket around him. This held him up until the men in the whaler came alongside and pulled him on board. Lieutenant Richardson was swept away by the waves and was carried away towards the open sea.

The whaler crew began a search in the darkness for the Lieutenant, and after a short while found him and managed to pull him into the boat.

This was not the end of the adventure. So rough, was the sea that two oars were smashed, and for safety's sake the boat, with its soaked and freezing occupants, was beached.

The Asst. Director of Public Health for Sind has issued a warning from Karachi to the local municipality that there is a possibility of an outbreak of cholera and cerebrospinal fever in Sind and therefore asking the municipality to be prepared to meet such emergency by keeping ready serums other necessary medical equipments.

GHOSH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Awarded To Dr. S. K. Mitra And Prof. N. R. Roy

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Dr. Sisir Kumar Mitra Ghosh, Professor of Physics and Prof. Nihar Ranjan Roy, lecturer in the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, are it is understood, the recipient of the Ghosh Travelling Fellowship for 1935 of the Calcutta University. Once before, thirteen years back in 1922-23, Dr. Mitra received the Fellowship. This time his special study will be 'Wireless' in European countries.

Prof. Nihar Ranjan Roy, who, for a long time has been attached to journalism, has a remarkable career. He stood first in the M.A. examination receiving a few years after the coveted Premchand Roychand studentship. He will study "Library Science and Administration" in the University Libraries of London, Oxford, Cambridge and other continental universities. On coming baik, it is expeited, he will take over the administration of the Calcutta University Library.

FOR DESERVING WORKERS

In 1920 the late Sir Rash Behary Ghosh made direction in his will to make over to the Calcutta University the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and a half out of his estate for the foundation of a new travelling fellowship, tenable for one year, to enable deserving workers to study and investigate educational methods in foreign countries in his special branch of study. Of the three fellowship one is alloted to Arts and the rest to Science subject. Each Fellowship amounts to Rs. 5,000.

Men like Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. S. N. Sen, Dr. Kalidas Nag, and Dr. H. K. Sen have been in former years the recipient of the Ghosh Travelling Fellowship. — United Press.

IMITATION OF TRADE MARKS

Madras Government Seek Opinions On Proposal To Check Evil

MADRAS, May 6.

The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to prevent the importation of goods bearing counterfeit designs, and to gain the object, a provision to that effect, it is learnt, will be inserted in the Indian Patent and Designs Act.

The proposal has been circulated to Chambers of Commerce for opinion

The Government in their circular state that they have evidence of the prevalence of the evil-counter-feiting designs particularly of Britsh piece-goods designs, which were being imitated by several foreign manufacturers.

S.I.C.C's VIEW.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, forwarding their views to the Government, agree with the Government taking action to prevent the evil and further state that there were many cases of foreign exporters passing foreign goods as Swadeshi, either by not mentioning the place of origin or by omitting to indicate any marks or by imitating indigenous trade marks or by using Indian vernaculars.

The Chamber have approved the proposal that section 18 (d) of the Sea Customs Act might be so elaborated as to enable the Customs authorities to detain or forfeit goods bearing counterfeit designs or trade marks, or those which do not show any designs—United Press.

Thanksgiving Prayers At Surat

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 6.

At the invitation of Sardar Davar Tehmuras Kavasji Modi, the whole Parsi Anjuman assembled in Modi Atashbehram, for thanksgiving prayers.

Dastur Kavashah, Chief High Priest, conducted the ceremony. A message of loyalty and congratulations was passed, authorising Sardar Modi to forward it to the proper quarter.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir left Bombay for England by Saturday's Mail Boat

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA Got There By Trick, Says Lord Marley

A criticism of European missionaries in China was made by Lord Marley, Chief Opposition Whip in the House of Lords, on April 12 during a debate on China, held by the London Lyceum Club Debating Society, at Chesterfield Gardens.

He moved a proposition that China should be left free from interference to work out her own destiny. The motion was lost by six votes.

Lord Marley said the missionaries had secured their footing in China "by one of the most fraudulent international acts the world has ever known." This, he declared, was a treaty which was written in French and Chinese.

It was drawn up by a French Roman Catholic priest, and the agreement of the Chinese had been secured that the French version should be the definitive language in any interpretation of it.

A clause was included in the French version which did not exist in the Chinese version to the effect that missionaries should be entitled to hold land in China.

REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT DEMANDED? Municipal Members Allege Abuse Of Powers

LAHORE, May, 6.

Trouble appears inevitable in the affairs of the Lahore Municipality as a sequel to the alleged abuse of powers by its president. Malik Mohammadin, by repeated postponement, without assigning any reason of the meetings of the Municipality depriving its members of the exercise of their legitimate rights to elect the various sub-committees.

It is understood a number of members are sending a requisition to the local Government to take action against the president under section 25 of the Municipal Act and remove him from office forthwith.—United Press.

A message from Cambay states that the Nawab of Cambay has proceeded to Simla to press the claims of the Cambay Port in regard to the levy of import duty on the lines of the maritime states of Kathiawar.

NAGPUR CITY FATHERS SUED

Sanction Of Jubilee Expenditure Illegal, Says Councillor

NAGPUR, May 6.

That the resolution of the Nagpur Municipal Committee and the Civil Station Sub-Committee sanctioning an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,100 to be spent to-wards the Silver Jubilee Fund is illegal and 'ultra vires' on the ground that the said expenditure does not fall under any of the purposes specifically provided for in the C. P. Muncipalities Act is the contention of Mr. P. M. Naidoo, a municipal member and a Congressman of Nagpur who has filed a suit for injunction against the Nagpur Municipal Committee before Mr. Desai, Fourth Sub-Judge, Second Class, Nagpur.

The suit has been admitted and a notice issued to the defendant Municipal Committee.

The case has now been fixed for hearing on June 20, in view of the intervening vacation.—United Press.

NEW JOB FOR RT. HON. SASTRI

MADRAS, May 6.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the vice-chancellorship of the Annamalai University has been offered to Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, who is now leading a retired life at the Servants of India Society, Poona.

It is further learnt that Mr. Sastri will be expected generally to supervise over the affairs of the University, while the actual working of office routine will be made over to some other officer.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that Mr. Sastri was once actually appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University but before he could sign a single paper in this capacity was called to take up duties as Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa.—United Press.

"Wanted" For Cheating Lahore Businessmen

LAHORE, May 4.

The Lahore police claim to have arrested the culprit who is alleged to be responsible for cheating some business men of the city by issuing forged cheques. The suspect who is a Muslim youth was arrested at Amritsar and has been brought to Lahore.

It is alleged that the man dressed in western costume appeared one day in a European hotel and conversed for a short while with a European staying in the hotel. Taking advantage of the European's brief absence from his room the culprit stole his cheque book and made off. He utilised this cheque book to issue spurious cheques and thereby cheat several business men in the city.

In one case he gave cheques for Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 for certain articles purchased from one shop. The cheques were of course dishonoured.

The suspect was produced before a local Magistrate and was remanded in custody. Further investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

INDIA, READY FOR SELF-GOVT:

Excellent Socialist Speeches At Farnham Debate

LONDON, (By Mail).

A notable debate took place at Farnham recently, staged in connection with the Co-operative Discussion Circle, a group which has met with gratifying success during the winter season. The motion debated was.

"India is ready for self-government".

Captain H. V. Geary took the affirmative and Col. J. D. Scale the opposition. The speeches of the openers and of those who followed made most interesting contributions, and finally a vote favoured the motion by 33 votes to 26. Mr. H. Sanders, J. P., presided.

There were quite a number of excellent socialist speeches.—United Press.

WHY HE JOINED HINDU SABHA

Rev. Ottama On Present Congress Programme

LAHORE, May 6.

"I was a Congressman and am still so. As a Budhist Bikkshu I am an humble servant of the country and the people. I have joined the Hindu Mahasabha to strengthen the Hindu "Sangathan" in the service of the motherland. There is left nothing in the Congress to do these days. Its leaders are unable to carry any useful programme outside and have gone back to the Assembly."

Thus observed Rev. Uttama, President of the Hindu Mahasabha during the course of an address delivered at a dinner given in his honour last night.—United Press.

The Budget meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly will be held from June 13 for five days.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.